Proceedings

OF THE

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

JANUARY 1909

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PART I.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Land Revenue, dated 5th January 1909.

READ—

Letter No. 5932, dated the 9th December 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

I have the honour to submit the following report in connection with the Shekdars' Training School, the establishment of which was sanctioned under the correspondence ending with Government Proceedings No. 6083-4—L. R. 150-06-15, dated the 18th December 1906.

2. The school has now worked for three sessions of six months each, and the number of men trained during these sessions is as follows:—

	Shekdars	Others	Total
First session, December 1906 to June 1907 ...	37	4	41
Second session, July to December 1907 ...	34	9	43
Third session, January to June 1908 ...	25	11	36
Total ...	96	24	120

Of the 24 men other than shekdars shown above, 4 were Sanitary Inspectors. Eight out of the remaining 20, have since found employment as shekdars, so that the number of trained men still available for employment as shekdars is 12. There are in the current (4th) session of the school, 19 shekdars and 22 others undergoing training. Assuming that all these men qualify themselves fully, we shall have 123 trained shekdars in service under the new scheme and 34 men eligible for employment as shekdars, when vacancies occur. Though the total number of shekdars in the State is 374, it has been ascertained that almost all the shekdars qualified to receive training have passed through the school and that there are only 8 or 9 shekdars who would be still available to undergo the course of training, the rest being men not fit to undergo training in the school. As the replacement of these men by fully qualified shekdars can take place only very slowly on occurrence of vacancies by retirement, etc., it will not be possible to enlist more than a dozen candidates at the most for each succeeding session of the school.

3. For these reasons, I am of opinion that it is unnecessary to keep the school in existence after the close of the present session. I beg therefore to recommend that the school may be ordered to be closed after the work of the current session, by about the middle of January next.

4. As regards the manner of future recruitment into shekdari service, I may be permitted to suggest that those who have successfully undergone a course of training in the Mysore Engineering School or Rai Bahadur Arcot Narainswamy Mudaliar's Technical School at Bangalore may be declared eligible for the post of shekdars, provided they possess the other qualifications prescribed in the rules.

5. The services of the Overseer placed at my disposal by the Public Works Department for a period of two years as per Government Order No. R. 3692-5—L. R. 150-06-5, dated the 8th October 1906, for employment as Head Master of the school, may be replaced at the disposal of that Department. I have intimated this fact to the Chief Engineer.

6. I solicit the favour of early orders of Government.

No. 4371-4—L. R. 97-08-4, DATED BANGALORE, 5TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The Revenue Commissioner's proposal to close the Shekdari raining School after the close of the current session is sanctioned, as also his suggestion as regards future recruitment into the shekdari service. He is authorised to issue the necessary notification in the matter.

The Revenue Commissioner is requested to state how he means to dispose of the books, furniture and instruments purchased for the school.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Land Revenue, dated 6th January 1909.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 8300-6—L. R. 530-07-2, dated the 17th June 1908, calling for the opinion of the Heads of Departments on the suggestion of the Inspector-General of Police, that it is necessary to consult the Head of the Department before any official of such department whose name is included in the list of candidates eligible for appointment as Amildars and Deputy Amildars is selected to fill up any vacancies in those appointments whatever their duration.

2. The following letters received in reply :—

(1) Letter No. 8089—427, dated the 19th June 1908, from the Registrar, Chief Court.

(2) Letter No 2944, dated the 27th June 1908, from the Inspector-General of Registration.

(3) Letter No. 63, dated the 30th June 1908, from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

(4) Letter No. 11935, dated the 30th June 1908, from the Excise Commissioner

(5) Letter No. 2, dated the 2nd July 1908, from the Superintendent of Inam Settlements.

(6) Letter No. 508—5, dated the 25th July 1908, from the Inspector-General of Police.

(7) Letter No. 3925, dated the 7th October 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner.

No. 4437-51—L. R. 530-07-10, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—With the exception of the Inspector-General of Police, the other Heads of Departments consider that the inclusion of names in the list of candidates eligible for Amildari and Deputy Amildari appointments presupposes that they are prepared to spare the services of the men concerned whenever required and that therefore there is no necessity for any further consultation with them before making the appointments. The Inspector-General of Police states that it is undesirable to disturb Police officers for acting appointments of less than three months in duration as thereby the work of the Police Department will be affected and that he is perfectly agreeable to their being taken up for vacancies of longer periods.

Under the circumstances, Government direct that ordinarily, the names of Police officers need not be proposed for Amildari and Deputy Amildari vacancies of less than three months.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector-General of Police.
The other Heads of Departments mentioned in the preamble.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C R.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Land Revenue, dated 7th January 1909.

No. R. 1464-75—L. R. 189-08-1, DATED BANGALORE, 7TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER.—It has come to the notice of Government that the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District claimed from the Officer in charge of Palace Establishments the payment of Rs. 3,677-9-0 on account of wet assessment and contribution towards the cost of irrigation work from which water was taken in respect of survey numbers 149 and 150 of the Kupparavalli village, Nanjangud Taluk. These lands form part of a Palace kaval and were brought under cultivation in 1902-03, wet crops having been raised thereon by the use of the water of the Hulhalli channel.

2. On the other hand, exemption from payment of the demand is claimed on the ground that according to a time-honoured and invariable usage, Palace lands are not liable to payment of land revenue or any similar demand.

3. The Government observe that although there have been no rules or orders on the subject, yet it has been their recognized policy for a long time past not to levy any assessment on Palace lands. It may also be pointed out that property belonging to the Palace is exempted from taxation under the Municipal Regulation and that instruments executed by, or on behalf of, or in favour of, the Palace are exempt from stamp duty. They are therefore pleased to direct that all lands in the possession and enjoyment of the Palace be exempted from payment of land revenue (including water-rate, local and irrigation cesses) and contribution towards the cost of Government irrigation works.

4. Accordingly, all demands outstanding in the accounts against the Palace should be written off the accounts.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Officer in charge of Palace Establishments
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Land Revenue, dated 9th January 1909.

No. R. 4554-92—L. R. 194-08-1, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER.—The Revenue Commissioner, who was invested, in Government Order No. R. 1700-9—Agri. 137-06-2, dated the 11th September 1908, with the chief executive control over the famine administration of the State, has represented to Government that this arrangement has added considerably to his already heavy work and has requested that he may be relieved of a portion of his revenue work proper.

2. On a careful consideration of the Revenue Commissioner's representation, and with a view to enable him to devote more time and attention to famine work, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that he be relieved of a portion of his revenue and miscellaneous work as indicated below:—

(*i*) *Revenue Appeals from Deputy Commissioners.*—Such of these appeals as may be ordered by Government, will be transferred from time to time from the Revenue Commissioner's file and disposed of by Committee of the Council, the necessary enabling powers being reserved to Government by means of the new Section 210A proposed to be added to the Land Revenue Code.

(*ii*) *Charge of the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.*—The Government have for some time recognized that this work does not quite fall within the sphere of duties of the Revenue Commissioner, and that the charge of it has interfered with the due performance of his legitimate duties. Government accordingly decide that the Revenue Commissioner should be relieved of this work and that the arrangements connected with the Exhibition should in future be entrusted to Mr. Krumbiegel, Superintendent of Government Gardens, as President of the Exhibition Committee, with Mr. G. Subbaswami Iyer, Superintendent of the Mysore Industrial School, as Secretary. To this extent, Government Order No. R. 8152-67—Agri. 117-06-3, dated the 8th March 1907, will be modified.

(*iii*) *Agricultural Banks and Co-operative Societies.*—In modification of para 12 of Government Order No. R. 3105-44—L. R. 212-06-1, dated 11th September 1906, the Revenue Commissioner will, as a permanent arrangement, be relieved of control over and inspection of, these institutions. The Inspector of Agricultural Banks and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies will be placed under the direct orders of Government.

3. In order that the Revenue Commissioner may be relieved of a substantial portion of the routine work still left to him, he will also be given the services of another Assistant in addition to the two he already has, while the present seasonal conditions continue.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To - The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Superintendent of Government Gardens.
The Heads of other Departments.

Exd.—C. R.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Land Revenue, dated 11th January 1909.

READ—

Government Proceedings No. 10-20—R F. 2-92, dated the 1st July 1892, issuing instructions relative to the periodical returns to be rendered to Government and directing the submission of a statement of ten days' land revenue collections by the Comptroller to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

2. Letter No 2394—T A D I 696, dated the 29th October 1908, from the Comptroller, forwarding extracts of correspondence between his office and the Revenue Commissioner in regard to the continuance or otherwise of the submission of the said land revenue collection statements by him.

No. R. 4605-6—L. R. 77-08-21, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Both the Comptroller and the Revenue Commissioner are of opinion that the statement of ten days' revenue collection submitted by the Comptroller serves no useful purpose, as it is compiled merely from the statements received from the Deputy Commissioners, which do not indicate the causes for the fluctuations of revenue and that as there are separate demand, collection and balance statements which are reviewed every month by the Revenue Commissioner from which this information can be obtained, it is unnecessary to continue the ten days' land revenue collection statements. Under these circumstances Government are pleased to direct that the same be discontinued in future.

As however, the present seasonal conditions are unfavourable and it is necessary for Government to watch their influence on the collections, Government are pleased to direct that a consolidated statement be sent every ten days by the Revenue Commissioner for the present, through the Comptroller showing the state of the collections and explaining any fluctuations in them. After the present season of distress is past, the statement should be sent only during the collection season, *i.e.*, from January to June.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—K. P. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Land Survey), dated the 20th January 1909.

No. R. 5023-32—L. S. 51-05-16, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER.—Government have had occasion to notice several cases in which reports regarding disputes about frontier boundary marks submitted by Deputy Commissioners were either incomplete or inaccurate as they did not refer to the previous correspondence in which the frontier boundary had been authoritatively settled. Copies of all orders in which such questions were finally decided have been supplied to Deputy Commissioners, but owing to want of sufficient attention and care to keep them properly arranged, it would appear that it is now not easy to trace them. The annual inspection of frontier boundary marks cannot be properly carried out unless these records are referred to at least from time to time. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to make special arrangements in each district to have all records relating to questions concerning the frontier boundary carefully traced and kept together separately arranged so as to be available for reference readily. The Superintendent of Survey is requested to have a similar search made in his office and collect all important records relating to the subject. A report of the action taken should be submitted to Government.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore.

Exd.—C. S

READ—

Government Order No. 3047-56—Agri. 135-05-7, dated the 18th November 1908, according sanction to the revised Draft of Rules for the grant of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation (No. IV of 1890) and Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code (Regulation, IV of 1888), and the notification thereunder.

No. R. 4309-18—AGRI. 91-08-3, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—On further consideration and in light of facts since brought to notice, Government are of opinion that the rules sanctioned in the above order require revision in several respects.

2. The first and most important respect in which the working of the rules has to be improved is with reference to the provision requiring the production of an encumbrance certificate in the case of every application for a loan. The old rules also embodied a similar rigid provision and this has stood in the way of advances being given promptly and readily, besides rendering the procedure unnecessarily cumbrous and elaborate. The Government are not convinced by the reasons given by the Revenue Commissioner for retaining this provision even in a modified form and consider that the rules obtaining in the Madras Presidency, where the defect in question was remedied so far back as 1905, should be adopted in their entirety. The necessary amendments will accordingly be made in the local rules by substituting the following for the last sentence of Rule XVII:—

"When land or other immovable property is offered as collateral security for a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation, or as security for a loan under Section 194 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, it will be open to the Deputy Commissioner or other officer empowered to grant the loan to make a reference to the Registration Department in Form No. VII hereto annexed or in some similar form for an encumbrance certificate in respect of the property offered as security, if, for reasons to be recorded in writing, he considers it necessary or desirable to do so. Otherwise in all cases where the land to be improved is itself accepted as the security, no such reference need be made. The search in Registration offices shall be limited to the records of the twelve years preceding the date of application for the loan."

3. The following subsidiary instructions will also be issued for the guidance of officers empowered to enquire into loan applications:—

Subsidiary instructions.

I. Mortgages and other charges on the interest of the borrower are not protected by the proviso to Section 7 (1) of the Land Improvement Loans Regulation of 890 and are therefore liable to be extinguished if the land is sold with reference to ections 143 and 159 of the Land Revenue Code. As far as is consistent with the ights of Government, however, such encumbrances should be respected. When an nquiry made under Rule XVII elicits the fact that such encumbrances exist, the mount of such encumbrances should be deducted from the borrower's interest in he land to be improved, in estimating the value of the security given. But no laborate enquiry is necessary in order to discover such encumbrances, and if the ncumbrancer fails to bring them to notice at the enquiry held under Rule XVII hey may be ignored. Due weight should also be given to the fact that the value of he land as security to the mortgagee will generally be increased by the improvement.

II. The proviso to Section 7 (1) of Regulation, IV of 1890, protects from xtinction, in case of sale, on default, of the land to be improved, other interests, hich existed before the grant of the loan. It is therefore necessary that special recautions should be taken in order to safeguard the interests of Government when

such other interests exist. The following are instances of the cases in which such other interests exist, and against each are shown the special precautions that should be observed:—

Nature of interest.	*Precautions to be observed.*
(1) The interests of reversioners in the estate of a Hindu female.	(1) When the applicant is a Hindu female, the consent of her reversionary heirs should be obtained.
(2) The interest of the junior members of a joint Hindu family.	(2) An application by the manager of an undivided Hindu family must be supported by evidence that the money is required for the improvement of lands forming the family property. The loan in such a case should be paid in as many instalments as possible and care should be taken to see that the previous payments have all been properly applied before paying any subsequent instalment.
(3) The interest of co-owners when application is made by one of several joint holders of land.	(3) In such cases no loan should be granted except on the following conditions:— (*a*) Where the right of each pattadar is only to a share in the produce, the application for loan should be made by all the joint pattadars. (*b*) Where the right of each pattadar is to a definable portion of the joint holding, the applicant should be required to have his portion sub-divided and separately registered, provided the Survey Rules permit of such sub-division and separate registration. (*c*) Where the conditions specified in (*a*) and (*b*) are not fulfilled, the applicant should be required to furnish collateral security which is itself sufficient for the loan applied for.
(4) The interest of a minor when the application purports to be by his guardian.	(4) Loans may be granted for the improvement of the land belonging to a minor, provided that the applicant is the legally constituted guardian of the minor and that the loan is asked for *bona fide* in the minor's interest. In this case also the precaution of paying the loan in as many instalments as possible and watching its applications should be observed as in case (2).

III. No reference should be made to the Registration Department for encumbrance certificates in the case of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation where the land to be improved is itself accepted as sufficient security, the interests of Government being safeguarded by Section 7 of the Regulation. Encumbrance certificates, may, as a general rule, be also dispensed with, when land or other immovable property is offered as collateral security under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation or as security for loans under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code, in as much as the applicant for the loan or his surety is required under Rule XIV to make in his application a declaration that the statements contained therein as to the nature and extent of the encumbrances on the property offered as security

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are true to the best of his information and belief and that he believes that there are no other encumbrances on the property. The Deputy Commissioner or other officer empowered to grant the loan should call for encumbrance certificates from the Sub-Registrar concerned only in special cases in which he deems it necessary to do so, and in such cases he should record in writing his reasons for so doing. The search fees payable to Government in all cases where the amount of loan does not exceed Rs. 750 should be borne by Government.

4. In another respect also the existing rules are calculated to unnecessarily prolong the disposal of applications, and that is by their casting on Amildars the duty of personally conducting the enquiry into each application for a loan. This it is obvious stands in the way of applications being disposed of speedily and relief being given in time, as it is practically impossible for the Amildar to hold a local enquiry in each case. The Government consider that the practice obtaining in Madras of authorizing the Revenue Inspectors (Shekdars) to hold local enquiries may with advantage be adopted in Mysore.

The presence of a few incompetent men in the class of shekdars or the fact of some Amildars being perfunctory in their work is not a good reason for not simplifying the rules in this respect to the advantage of the people at large. What is wanted in such cases is the exercise of proper supervision on the part of the higher officers.

In these circumstances the following modifications of the rules will be made :—

(1) In Rule XIV for the words "Amildar or the Deputy Amildar" and in Rule XV for the words "Amildar (including Deputy Amildar)" the word "Shekdar" will be substituted.

(2) In Rule XV after the words "a local enquiry" and before the words "on receipt of an application" there will be inserted the words "when the amount applied for exceeds Rs. 500, the local enquiry shall be held by an officer not lower in rank than an Amildar or Deputy Amildar."

5. In the next place, the maximum limit of loans which officers of the different grades are competent to sanction may in the opinion of Government well be raised to the limits allowed by the Madras rules, and, as in Madras, the same limit may be fixed for both kinds of loans instead of a higher limit for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation and a lower limit for loans under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code.

The following will therefore be substituted for the present Rule II :—

"II. The officers mentioned below shall be competent to sanction loans not exceeding the sum specified against them :—

	Rs.
Amildars and Deputy Amildars	250
Sub-Divisional Assistant Commissioners	500
Deputy Commissioners	1,000
Revenue Commissioner	2,500

Explanation.—An officer is not precluded by this rule from granting several loans to the same individual, although the aggregate amount thereof may exceed the maximum prescribed. Such loans shall however be for distinct purposes and be covered by separate and independent security. As a consequential amendment for the figures "500" in Rule XXVI, there will be substituted the figures "1,000." At the end of Form VI, the word 'Shekdar' will be substituted for the word "Amildar" in the two places where it occurs."

6. In view of the large number of amendments now made, a fresh notification embodying the revised rules in extenso will be published in the Official Gazette both English and in Kanarese. The rules will also be reprinted in handy book form, along with the rules for the grant of loans for the construction and improvement of Huvali Kattes and copies supplied to local officers.

7. In conclusion the Government observe that the working of the rules as now altered will need to be closely watched; and they take this opportunity of again

impressing on all Revenue officers the necessity for each of them exercising effectual supervision over the proceedings of his subordinates in regard to the carrying out of the duties entrusted to them under the revised rules.

8. The attention of Assistant Commissioners and Amildars should be specially drawn to this point.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller.

Exd.—C.P.S.

NOTIFICATION.

No. R. 4319—Agri. 91-08-4, dated 2nd January 1909.

General Rules framed under Section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Regulation (No. IV of 1890), and Section 194 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, (Regulation No. IV of 1888).

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Regulation (IV of 1890), and Section 194 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code (Regulation No. IV of 1888) the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to frame the following revised rules, in supersession of those issued under Notification No. R. 3057—Agri. 135-05-8, dated the 18th November 1908.

Objects for which and limits up to which loans may be granted.

I. Loans of money for the following objects may be granted to holders of land subject to the limits specified hereunder.

Objects for which loans may be granted	Amount which may be granted	
	Maximum	Minimum
	Rs.	Rs.
(A) Under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1890—		
For the construction or repair of wells or tanks, the reclamation of waste or any other work by which the letting value of land for purposes of agriculture will be permanently increased and such as are mentioned as "improvement" in clause (a) of sub-section 4 of the Land Improvement Loans Regulation or as the Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette declare to be improvements for the purposes of the aforesaid Regulation	No limit	50
(B) Under Section 194 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code,—		
(i) For the purchase of— (a) seed grain (including seed sugar-cane, seed plantains, etc); (b) ploughing cattle (including cattle used for raising water and carting manure); (c) horse and pony stallions and breeding bulls; (d) fodder for cattle; (e) manure.	200	Do
(ii) For other agricultural objects, such as,—		
(a) the building of houses (including sheds) by cultivators in tracts newly made available for occupation; (b) the rebuilding of houses destroyed by fire or flood; (c) agricultural implements (including carts) (d) erection of indigo vats and such like appliances for dealing with raw agricultural produce; (e) erection of double mhotes or other contrivances, for raising water;	1,000	Do
(iii) (a) for the erection of sugar-cane mills; or (b) for the purchase of other agricultural machinery not specified above (such as boilers, oil-gas engines)	5,000	Do
(v) for the relief of distress when the existence of such distress has been recognized by Government, to enable holders of land and their dependants to subsist until the ripening of the next harvest	200	Do

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II. The Officers mentioned below shall be competent to sanction loans not xceeding the sums specified against them :—

	Rs.
Amildars (including Deputy Amildars)	250
Sub-Divisional Assistant Commissioners	500
Deputy Commissioners	1,000
Revenue Commissioner	2,500

Explanation.—An officer is not precluded by this rule from granting several loans to the same individual, although the aggregate amount thereof may exceed the maximum prescribed. Such loans shall, however, be for distinct purposes and be covered by separate and independent security.

III. The rate of interest charged shall be 5 per cent per annum, except on loans granted for the relief of distress. In the latter case interest shall be charged at 3 per cent which may e remitted by the Deputy Commissioner at his discretion, in case of borrowers who re known to be poor.

Rate of interest.

The Government may, if they see fit, grant loans in special cases at reduced nterest or without interest.

IV. Interest shall accrue from the date of disbursement of the loan. If the oan is disbursed in instalments, interest on each instalment shall run from the date f the disbursement of such instalment.

Period allowed for repayment and mode of recovery of loan.

V. Loans shall be repayable by fixed annual payments discharging both rincipal and interest, calculated according to the table appended to these rules.

Simple interest shall be charged on the loan, or if it is disbursed in instalments, on these instalments, up to the date one year previous to the date fixed for ommencement of repayment; and the total amount comprising the loan and such nterest shall be recovered by annuities as calculated from the said table.

The time allowed for repayment of the loans and the amount of instalments hall be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner (or other officer granting the loan) with eference to the circumstances of the borrower and the object of the loan, regard eing had to the probable durability of the works proposed to be constructed, the ature of the appliances proposed to be set up, and the value or sufficiency of the ecurity tendered, but so as not to exceed the maximum limits specified below :—

(A) In the case of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation—	
(i) for the construction or repair of wells	30 years.
(ii) for other purposes—	
if the loan does not exceed Rs. 500	10 ,,
if the loan exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000.	15 ,,
if the loan exceeds Rs. 1,000	20 ,,
(B) For loans under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code—	
(i) for the purchase of seed grains	1 ,,
(ii) for the relief of distress and for the purchase of agricultural implements or machinery	3 ,,
(iii) for any other purpose	10 ,,

The time for repayment specified above shall count from the date of the ayment of the loan, or where the loan is paid by instalments, from the date of ayment of the last instalment and shall be liable to revision under Rules XIII and XXII.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be taken to preclude a borrower from ischarging the loan at an earlier period or from paying a larger amount than the nnual instalment. The excess so paid shall be credited in reduction of principal, nd the number of future payments shall, if necessary, be decreased, but no reduction in the amount of the instalments fixed under paragraph 2 of this rule shall on his account be allowed.

VI. The date for repayment of each instalment should be fixed so as to coincide with the date of one of the land revenue khists of the taluk. But the date for the repayment of the first instalment shall be so fixed as to avoid the exaction of the same before the date when by the exercise of due diligence the profits of the improvement might be expected to cover the repayment; and it shall not be demanded within less than twelve months and shall not be put off for more than two years and a half from the date of disbursement of the loan, or if the loan is disbursed in instalments, from the date of disbursement of the last instalment.

If in any special case the sanctioning authority considers that the work will not begin to yield a return in two years and a half, a longer interval not exceeding five years may be allowed. In the case of loans granted by Amildars (including Deputy Amildars) and Assistant Commissioners the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner shall be obtained for such extension.

In any case the amount of the annual instalment shall be fixed so as to provide for the repayment of the whole loan with interest within the maximum period from the date of disbursement of the last instalment of the loan shown in Rule V.

Postponement of Repayment and Remissions.

Suspension of repayment.

VII. On proof of failure of the crops of the borrower from causes beyond his control to such an extent as to render the payment of any instalment unduly burdensome to him or in case of other exceptional calamity the repayment of this and all the subsequent instalments may, notwithstanding anything contained in Rules V and VI, be suspended for the period of one instalment.

In cases of loans granted by Amildars (including Deputy Amildars) and Assistant Commissioners or by himself, the Deputy Commissioner may, at his own instance, or, on the recommendation of the subordinate officers, order such suspension in anticipation of sanction. But he shall report all such cases to the Revenue Commissioner who will pass such orders thereon as he may deem proper. All other cases shall be submitted for orders to the Revenue Commissioner, who shall be competent to pass such orders thereon as he may deem proper.

Simple interest at five per cent shall be charged on all suspended instalments for the periods of such suspension.

Remissions.

VIII. The risk of the failure of an improvement should be borne by the borrowers and their sureties and the repayment of a loan granted under these rules shall not be remitted except as hereinafter provided.

IX. When in the case of a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation, the work fails from causes beyond the borrower's control and when the recovery of the loan in full would occasion serious hardship to the borrower, the Revenue Commissioner shall be competent to sanction the remission of the outstanding instalments or a part of them if the amount involved does not exceed Rs. 100, any remission above this limit being subject to the orders of Government.

X. On every instalment which is not paid before the close of the revenue year in which payment falls due, interest at 6¼ per cent will be charged from the date on which payment ought to have been made. In calculating interest under this rule, a broken period of a month shall count as half a month or one month according as it is less or not less than fifteen days and a fraction of a rupee as half a rupee or one rupee according as it is less or not less than 8 annas.

XI. Repayment may be made either at the Treasury of the taluk in which the land to be improved is situated or the loan is to be utilised, or to the Village Officers if the demand have been included in the borrower's khate.

The Deputy Commissioner may, if he sees fit, also authorise repayment at any other Government Treasury within the district. When repayments at any Treasury other than that of the taluk in which the land to be improved is situated or the loan is to be utilised are made, the remittance should be accompanied by a memorandum giving full particulars of the amount due, the number and date of the loan order and the provision (whether the Land Improvement Loans Regulation or Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code) under which the loan was taken.

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Security.

XII. No loan shall be granted unless the value of the security offered exceeds by at least one-fourth the amount of the loan applied for.

Security.

The nature of the security to be required shall be as follows:—

(*A*) *For loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation.*—The land to be improved which must include the site of the work to be constructed.

If the value of the applicant's interest in the land to be improved does not exceed by one-fourth the amount of the loan applied for, collateral security shall be required.

Collateral security shall consist of—

(i) other lands belonging to the applicant; or

(ii) lands belonging to other persons who are willing to become his sureties; or

(iii) both.

(*B*) *For loans under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code.*—The applicant's saleable interest in lands held by him provided that if the value of such interest does not exceed by one-fourth the amount of the loan applied for, collateral security shall be required and such collateral security shall consist of immoveable property.

(C) When a loan permissible under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation is applied for by the members of a village community or by a group of cultivators on their joint personal security, the Deputy Commissioner may, at his discretion, advance on such security an amount not exceeding five times the annual assessment of the lands registered in the names of the applicants.

Loans under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code, repayable within two years and not exceeding Rs. 100 in amount may also be granted by the Deputy Commissioner to a group of cultivators on their joint personal security provided that the annual assessment of the lands belonging to the applicants is not less than one-fifth of the loan applied for; Provided that in special cases, the Deputy Commissioner may. subject to the same limits and conditions, grant such loans also to individual applicants on their personal security.

XIII. If at any time the Deputy Commissioner, or other officer granting the ın, ıs satisfied that any person who has received a loan has failed to perform any the conditions on which it was made, he may, after recording in writing the ounds of his decision, proceed to recover forthwith from such person or any surety such person any sums which remain due, together with any interest payable ereon and costs, as arrears of land revenue: Provided that such officer may at his scretion so recover any sum less than the whole balance of the loan without prelice to his right to recover the remainder of such balance at any subsequent time.

Any decision or order passed by such officer under this rule shall be subject to ision by the Revenue Commissioner whose orders shall be final.

Mode of application.

XIV. An application for a loan may be made in writing or orally, to any evenue Officer of a grade not lower than that of Shekdar. If written, it shall in terms of Form No. 1 hereto annexed (printed copies of which shall be ailable free of cost at all Taluk Offices and with shekdars and shanbhogs), and ay be presented in person or sent by post or through the village patel or anbhog. If an oral application is made, the officer to whom it is preferred shall use it to be recorded in the prescribed form and signed by the applicant. It shall so be the duty of the shanbhog, if so desired by any applicant, to prepare such plications without fee or charge of any kind.

Every application for a loan for which land or other immovable property is ered as security shall contain a declaration signed by the applicant or his surety,

as the case may be, that the statements made therein regarding the nature and extent of the encumbrances on the property offered as security are true and that there are no other encumbrances on the property to the best of his information and belief. The application shall also show in the column of remarks in Form 1:—

(i) Whether the applicant proposes to supplement the loan by any private capital, and, if so, to what extent.

(ii) The estimated total cost of the proposed work and the probable period that will be occupied in its construction.

(iii) The advantages expected to result from the work.

(iv) The manner and extent to which the proposed work will affect (favorably or injuriously) adjoining or other lands.

When the foregoing particulars are not entered in the application, the officer to whom it is presented shall ascertain them so far as may be possible from the oral statements of the applicant or otherwise, record them on the application or on a paper to be attached thereto and have them read over to the applicant and acknowledged by him to be correct.

XV. No loan shall be granted without a local enquiry. When the amount applied for exceeds Rs. 500 the local enquiry shall be held by an officer not lower in rank than an Amildar or Deputy Amildar. On receipt of an application, or on an application being referred to him, a shekdar or higher officer shall give notice by means of tom-tom in the village that he intends to hold an enquiry into the application and that he will be prepared to receive and consider objections to the grant of the loan. As soon as possible after such notice he shall inspect the land, if any, and make a summary enquiry in the village as to the correctness of the entries in the application.

XVI. The personal attendance of the applicant is not necessary, but he may be required by notice in Form No. 4 hereto annexed or in some similar form, at any time to appear, in person or by duly authorized agent at his option and in case of default the application may be rejected.

XVII. Attention shall be particularly directed to ascertaining the *bona fide* and the solvency of the applicant and the sufficiency of the security offered. Careful enquiry shall be made regarding the rights of the applicant in the lands offered as security, in view to ensuring that the applicant is the real owner, and that the land is free from encumbrances or is not burdened with arrears of land revenue or is not already hypothecated to Government for a loan previously obtained. Similar enquiry shall be made in the case of lands offered by sureties as collateral security care being taken to see that the surety is not only the registered-holder, but the real owner of the land, and that, if he has a divided interest in the land, it is not charged beyond the extent of his individual interest therein except with the written consent of the joint owners. When land or other immoveable property is offered as collateral security for a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation or as security for a loan under Section 194 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, it will be open to the Deputy Commissioner or other Officer empowered to grant the loan to make a reference to the Registration Department in Form No. VII hereto annexed or in some similar form for an encumbrance certificate in respect of the property offered as security, if, for reasons to be recorded in writing he considers it necessary or desirable to do so. Otherwise and in all cases where the land to be improved is itself accepted as the security no such reference need be made. The search in Registration Offices shall be limited to the records of the 12 years preceding the date of application for the loan.

XVIII. Non-official agency may also be employed, wherever it is procurable to aid in making local enquiries.

XIX. The officer holding a local enquiry into an application for loan shall record the results of his enquiry and also his orders admitting or overruling objections, if any, have been received, in Form No. 6 hereto annexed or in some similar form; and, if he is not himself competent under Rule II to dispose of the application, he shall submit a report in the same form to the authority empowered to do so

Revenue (Agriculture), dated 2nd January 1909.

XX. Applications from mortgagees, though in possession, for loans for the improvement of land shall not be complied with.

XXI. When the applicant for a loan for the improvement of land is a tenant claiming to possess an interest, alleged to be transferable, in the land to be improved, and proposes to furnish such interest as security for the loan or any other adequate security, the Deputy Commissioner or other officer granting the loan shall serve a special notice of the application in Form No. 3 hereto annexed or in some similar form, on the landlord personally; or if service on him personally cannot be effected the notice shall be addressed to him by post and a copy of it shall also be affixed to some conspicuous part of his usual residence and to some conspicuous place in the office of the Deputy Commissioner or other officer as aforesaid; or if he does not reside in the District in which the application is made, or if his residence is not known, the notice shall be served on the person who acts as his local agent in respect of the said land. A copy of the notice shall also be affixed on the land and at the village chavadi.

XXII. No such notice shall be deemed to have been served, unless the service is acknowledged by the landlord or his agent, or the fact of its having been duly made in any manner specified above is established to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner or other officer granting the loan. In any case in which the ownership of the land vests in more than one person, and any share-holder therein, or other person, acts as manager on behalf of the share-holders, service on the manager shall be deemed to be service on each of the share-holders.

XXIII. Every such notice shall specify the sum applied for, the nature of the improvement to be made, and the nature of the security proposed for the loan, and shall inform the landlord that, if he desires to raise any objections to the grant of the loan, he must, within one month after service of notice, signify them in writing to the Deputy Commissioner or other officer granting the loan.

If the landlord or his local agent or manager does not signify his objections, or if the Deputy Commissioner or other officer granting the loan, after considering such objections, is of opinion that the applicant has a transferable interest in the land specified in his application and that the value of such interest, either singly or jointly with other security furnished by him, is sufficient for the loan, he may either sanction it or forward the records of the case for the sanction of the higher authority competent to dispose of the application.

If the applicant has no such transferable interest and there is no common understanding as to whether the tenant or the landlord is to have the right of making the improvement, the loan shall be refused unless the landlord consents to the grant thereof.

XXIV. When the work to be undertaken is one requiring professional skill, the applicant may be required to submit to the officer making the local enquiry an accurate plan, specification and estimate for the work. If the applicant is unable to furnish such plan, estimate or specification, the Deputy Commissioner may cause them to be prepared on behalf of the applicant, after requiring him to deposit such sum of money as may be sufficient to cover the cost, or, if he thinks fit, calling upon him to give security for the repayment of the same. In special cases it shall be at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to remit such cost.

XXV. When the proposed loan exceeds Rs. 500, the Deputy Commissioner shall obtain from the Executive Engineer his opinion as to the feasibility, probable cost and merits generally, from a professional point of view, of the proposed work; in any other case, it shall be competent to the officer dealing with the application to call for similar professional opinion, should necessity appear.

Issue of loan order.

XXVI. If, after local enquiry and such further investigation as may be deemed necessary, the Deputy Commissioner, or other officer granting the loan, is satisfied that the loan may be granted, he shall record a decision to the effect that the loan asked for, or a less sum, may be given and shall at once issue an order granting the loan. In case of loans exceeding Rs. 1,000, the loan order will be issued by the Deputy Commissioner after receipt of the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner or the Government as the case may be under Rule II.

XXVII. An order granting a loan shall be in Form No. 8 hereto annexed, and shall be signed by the applicant in token that he understands and agrees to the conditions contained therein. The security bond to be taken when personal security, or collateral security consisting of land or other immovable property is offered by borrowers or sureties shall be in one or other of Forms Nos. 9*a*, 9*b*, 10*a*, and 10*b*, hereto annexed, or in some similar form.

An order rejecting an application for a loan shall be intimated to the applicant by a notice in Form No. 5 hereto annexed or in some similar form.

Disbursement of loans

XXVIII. In the case of loans for the relief of distress, disbursements shall be made monthly or once every two months. In the case of other loans, the disbursement shall ordinarily be made in two instalments; provided that if the amount of such loan does not exceed Rs. 100, it may, at the discretion of the sanctioning authority, be disbursed in one sum. When an order granting a loan has been issued, every reasonable facility shall be given to the recipient to obtain the money promptly. Officers empowered to grant loans shall endeavour to disburse any sums payable to borrowers during their tours also, after satisfying themselves as to the identity of the persons to whom they disburse the money and that the sums are payable on account of loans duly sanctioned by themselves or by some other officer authorised to sanction such loans, and whether the sums are payable on account of the first or subsequent instalments duly sanctioned.

XXIX. Non-official agency may also be employed, wherever it is procurable, to aid in disbursing money payable on account of loans duly sanctioned.

Summary Grant of Loans.

XXX. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rules XII, XIV and XV, Assistant Commissioners may, while they are on tour and specially in times of scarcity or distress, grant small loans, not exceeding Rs. 50 each, under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code, for urgent purposes, such as purchase of seed, fodder, ploughing cattle, or agricultural implements, on the application of cultivators jointly or severally, after making a summary enquiry on the spot as to the sufficiency of the security offered. If they are satisfied that the security is sufficient, the amounts payable may be disbursed forthwith on obtaining the necessary bonds of security and receipts of acknowledgment from the borrowers.

Inspection of Works.

XXXI. The works and any accounts kept of the expenditure incurred on them shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Deputy Commissioner or other person authorized by him in that behalf. In the case of loans exceeding Rs. 5,000, the accounts shall be kept by the borrower in the form that the Deputy Commissioner may prescribe.

XXXII. The Deputy Commissioner shall make necessary provision for ensuring that loans granted under these rules are duly applied to the purposes for which they are borrowed and for proper inspection of the works in the course of their construction. If it should be found that the loan was not used for the purposes for which it was borrowed the Deputy Commissioner or other officer granting the loan may proceed to recover the loan under Rule XIII.

All works for which loans are disbursed by instalments shall be inspected and reported upon before each instalment subsequent to the first is paid. If the inspection is made by an officer empowered to sanction the payment of the further instalment, he should record the result of his inspection and if satisfied that a further instalment should be paid, he should, if practicable, disburse the amount forthwith as provided in Rule XXVIII.

All works shall be inspected and reported on as soon as possible after the date fixed for their completion in the order granting the loan. If it should be found that the work has not been carried out in substantial conformity with the proposals made, the officer granting the loan may either require immediate repayment of the whole amount advanced with interest at 5 per cent and costs, if any, or alter the instalment fixed under Rule V, so as to ensure repayment of the loan within the

period for which the work is likely to last. In such cases the original loan order shall be cancelled and a fresh order issued, the former being recovered from the borrower, if possible.

Registers and Accounts.

XXXIII. Every sanctioning officer shall keep a register of applications received and disposed of by him in Form No. 2 hereto annexed.

XXXIV. Every Amildar (including Deputy Amildar) shall keep a register of loans and repayments relating to his taluk in Form No. 11 hereto annexed and such other accounts and statements as may, from time to time, be prescribed by Government. A duplicate of this register shall also be maintained in the office of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the taluk and in that of the Deputy Commissioner.

Loans for Improvement of a special nature.

XXXV. The Government may, in the case of improvement of a specified kind or kinds, pass special rules for the grant of loans for them, and except to the extent expressly provided for by such special rules, these rules shall apply to the grant and recovery of all such loans.

By Order,
K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

No. 1. Form of application for loans under **the Land Improvement Loans Regulation** / **Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code**

1. Name, father's name and residence of applicant.
2. Amount of loan required.
3. Object for which the loan is required.

Particulars of the land to be benefited			The nature and extent of the applicant's right in the land and whether he is the registered holder and whether the land is in his enjoyment	Rights of others in the land		Security offered							Name of the person who agrees to offer the land as security and the nature of his right in it	Nature and extent of encumbrances, if any, on the property when land is offered as collateral security	Whether any arrears are due on land to be benefited or offered as security	Proposed time of repayment	Remarks
						If personal	If land				Other immovable property						
Village, survey number and letter, wet or dry	Extent	Assessment		Name	Nature and extent of right whether as co-sharer mortgagee, etc.	Name, father's name and residence of the surety	Survey number	Extent	Assessment	In whose name registered	Extent	Description					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.						A. g	Rs. a. p		A. g						

NOTE.—1. Columns 1 to 6 should be left blank in the case of loans under the Land Revenue Code, and column 7 in the case of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation.

2. Full information as to applicant's right to improve the land should be entered in column 4, and as to the right of the party who consents to give other lands as security in column 14.

3. In column 17 should be entered the number of years from the date of payment of the loan within which the applicant proposes to repay the loan. This will not prevent his discharging the loan sooner if he chooses.

4. The State will grant loans to holders of land (A) under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation, for the construction or repair of wells or tanks, the reclamation of waste or any other work by which the letting value of land for purposes of agriculture will be permanently increased;

(B) Under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code for the purchase of seed-grain ploughing cattle, horse and pony stallions and breeding bulls, for the purchase of fodder for cattle and for other agricultural objects such as the rebuilding of houses (including sheds) destroyed by fire or flood, erection of sugarcane mills, indigo vats and such like appliances for dealing with raw agricultural produce, erection of double mhotes or other contrivances for raising water, and for the relief of distress when the existence of such distress has been recognized by the Government to enable holders of land and their dependants to subsist until the ripening of next harvest.

5. Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation are subject to no maximum, but the minimum limit will be Rs. 50. Loans under the Land Revenue Code are subject to a maximum of Rs. 200, for loans granted for the relief of distress and for the purchase of seed-grain, ploughing cattle or horse and pony stallions and breeding bulls and for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire or flood; and of Rs. 1,000 for loans for other agricultural objects, except in case of loans for the erection of sugarcane mills, in which case it will be Rs. 5,000. There is no minimum limit as regards loans under the Land Revenue Code.

6. Application for a loan may be presented or sent by post or otherwise to any Revenue Officer of a grade not lower than Deputy Amildar. It may also be made orally. The application will be free of stamp duty.

7. The rate of interest charged shall be 5 per cent per annum, except on loans granted for the relief of distress under the Land Revenue Code. In the case of loans for the relief of distress, interest will be charged at 3 per cent, the Deputy Commissioner being granted discretion to remit even this interest when the borrowers are known to be poor.

8. The loan may be discharged by annual instalments regulated so as to repay both principal and interest within the time allowed.

9. Time allowed for repayment will be liable to be shortened if the work on completion be found not sufficiently durable.

10. If the grantee of the loan misappropriates the whole or any portion of the loan or otherwise fails in any of the conditions of the grant, the whole unpaid balance of the loan with interest and costs will be liable to summary recovery.

Form of verification when land or other immovable property is offered as collateral security.

I, the applicant—surety for the above loan, do hereby solemnly declare that what is stated in the above application regarding the nature and extent of the encumbrances on the property offered as security is true to the best of my information and belief and that I believe that there [illegible]

No. 2. Register of applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation / Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code.

Taluk of..... District of..... for the Revenue year 19 —19

Serial No. of application	Date of receipt of application in the taluk	If the application is received through other officers		Name, father's name and residence of applicant	Name of village in which the loan is to be utilized	Amount of loan required			Purposes for which required	References			Name of officer who investigated and his opinion in brief	Whether loan sanctioned or refused (if refused brief reasons for refusal) number and date of disposal and name of officer sanctioning or refusing the loan applied for	Amount sanctioned, number and date of loan order as per Register of repayments (Form No. 11)	Remarks
		Officers from whom received	Number and date of reference							To whom	Date of reference	Date of receipt of reply				
1	2	3		5	6	7			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rs.	a.	p.								

Index to Application Register under.

Note.—Cases disposed of should be denoted by enclosing the number by a circle thus (19)

No.	Names of villages in alphabetical order	Number of cases in the application Register	Total in each village
1	2	3	4

Note:—This Register should be kept in two Sections (but in the same bound volume) one for loan under each Regulation separately.

No. 3.—Land Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1890, or Land Revenue Code, Regulation No. IV of 1888.

Notice to landlords under Rule XXI.

Name :—

Son of

residing at

You are hereby informed that (name) son of residing at and reported to be your tenant having a transferable interest in the lands described below has put in an application for a loan of Rs. from the Government for the purpose of and has offered his interest in the said lands as security for the same, and that if you desire to make any objections to the loan you must do so in writing to the undersigned within one month from the date of service of this notice, failing which the loan will be made to the said on the security offered.

Village	Number and name of the land	Dry or wet	Extent	Assessment	Remarks
			A G	Rs a. p.	

Camp

Date

Amildar or Deputy Amildar.

Note.—**The person entrusted to serve this notice is to deliver a copy to the landlord, and where there are more share-holders than one, to any share-holder. If service in this way cannot be effected, a copy of the notice shall be sent to him by post, and another copy affixed to some conspicuous place in the Deputy Commissioner's office and on the house in which the landlord resides. If he does not reside in the village, or if his residence is not known, the notice shall be served on the person who acts as local agent for the landlord in respect of the said lands. A copy of the notice shall also be affixed on the land and at the village chavadi.**

Revenue (Agriculture), dated 2nd January 1909.

No. 4.—Notice to applicant under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation or Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code.

To son of residing at hamlet of village.

Whereas you are required to appear personally or by agent to give the following information regarding your application for a loan of rupees (here enter particulars) or to execute the necessary documents and receive payment of the loan applied for, you should appear before the on date at

If you fail to appear, your application will be rejected.

Camp

Date

Signature and designation of the officer issuing the loan.

Note :—

This notice is to be sent in duplicate; one copy is to be delivered to the applicant or to some adult male member of his family at his usual place of abode, or to his authorised agent, and the other is to be returned to the officer issuing the notice with the signature of the applicant or his agent. If service cannot be made, the notice must be returned with a note to this effect giving the reasons for failure. Wherever convenient this notice may also be sent to the party by post.

No. 5.—Land Improvement Loans Regulation or Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code.

Notice to applicant intimating the rejection of his application.

Application No. of on the file of the Amildar or Deputy Amildar of Taluk District.

(Name) of village is hereby informed that his application for a loan of rupees under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation or under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code has been rejected for (state here briefly the grounds for rejection).

Vide this Office Order, dated on application No.

Station

Date

Amildar or Deputy Amildar.

Note :—This notice should be prepared in duplicate and one copy delivered to the party, or if he could not be found, it should be left for him with some adult male member of his family residing with him or with the headman of the village in which he lives. The other copy should be returned to the Amildar or Deputy Amildar with the certificate under the hand of the server as to the mode in which the service was effected. Wherever convenient, this notice may also be sent to the party by post.

No. 6.—REPORT OR RECORD OF THE OFFICER CONDUCTING LOCAL ENQUIRY.

Whether the application is under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation or under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code.

1. **Serial number of applicant**
2. **(i) Name and village of applicant**
   (ii) Amount of loan applied for
3. **(i) Village, survey number, description (dry or wet), area, assessment of land to be improved.**
   (ii) Purpose for which loan is sought
4. **(i) Is the applicant the sole owner of the land or does he own it in common with any others? And if the latter is he the managing member of the family?**
   (ii) If the applicant is a joint holder, have the other joint holders consented to the proposed improvement in writing? What is the extent of the applicant's interest in the joint holding and whether they consent to have the applicant's share subdivided
   (iii) If the applicant is a tenant, does he possess any? And if so what, transferable interest in the land, and has notice under Rule 21 been served on the landlord, and has he given his consent in writing under attestation of two witnesses?
   (iv) If the application has been made on behalf of a minor, is the application signed by his legally constituted guardian? The same particulars as to the extent and nature of the minor's interest in the land as under 3 (i) should be added here.
   (v) If the applicant is a Hindu widow, do her reversionary heirs consent to the improvement?
5. **Is the application *bona fide* and is the applicant solvent?**
6. **Is he in arrears to Government for land revenue or for any instalment of a loan previously obtained?**
7. **Security—**
   (*a*) *If it is the land to be benefited.*
   (i) Does the site of the proposed improvement lie in the land to be improved?
   (ii) The present value of the applicant's interest in it with grounds for the valuation.
   (iii) Are there any pre-existing encumbrances? What are the names of the mortgagees and the amount of their claims?

(b) *If personal*—

(i) Names, status and solvency of sureties.

(ii) Amount agreed to be secured.

(c) *If lands other than the land to be benefited*—

(i) Survey number, description, extent and assessment of the land and the estimated present value of the applicant's or the surety's interest with grounds for the valuation.

(ii) Whether the lands are registered in the name of the applicant or the surety and whether they are in his possession and free from encumbrances, and the nature and extent of their interest in the land.

(iii) If the land is already encumbered who are the mortgagees and what are the amounts? Does the excess of the value of the land over the amount of encumbrances cover the amount of advances to be made?

(d) *If property other than land*—

Its description, situation and value with portions of building well, trees, etc., the nature and extent of pre-existing encumbrances, if any.

Note.—Distinction should be made between land offered as security belonging to the applicant and that belonging to the sureties in case where sureties offer collateral security. If the land forms portion of a field, it should be subdivided.

8. Objection of third parties, if any, to the proposed improvement.

9. Date on which the improvement is expected to begin to yield profit.

10. Recommendations of inspecting officers regarding the amount of loan recommended.

Result of verification, if any, of the lands offered as security in the Registration and Revenue Offices of the Taluk.

Decision of the officer competent to sanction the loan. (If the Amildar is not the competent officer, his recommendations.)

Signature of Sheikdar or other Officer conducting the inquiry.

Signature of Sheikdar or other officer competent to sanction the loan.

No. 6

Land Improvement Loans Regulation.
Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code.

Loan Application No.....

Village..... ...

From

No.

Dated

Submitting $\frac{\text{Record of}}{\text{Report of}}$ **inquiry.**

). 7.—Reference to Registration Department for Encumbrance Certificate.

Dated

The Sub-Registrar of

ne of applicant

ount of loan required

ticulars of land * for which encumbrance certificate is required.

Name of village	Wet or dry	Survey number and letter	Extent	Assessment	Remarks
			A. g	Rs a p	

Remarks

Amildar or Deputy Amildar.

f other immovable property it should be suitably described

No. 7.—Reference to Registration Department for Encumbrance Certificate.

No.

From **Taluk Office.**

The Amildar of **Dated**

Taluk

To

The Sub-Registrar of

Sir,

As the undermentioned raiyat has applied for a loan of Rs. from Government under, I have the honour to request you to be good enough to cause the necessary search to be made for encumbrances on the lands * noted below and to furnish me with an encumbrance certificate at an early date.

Number and name of village	Name of applicant	Particulars of land offered as security					
		Wet or dry	Survey		Extent	Assessment	Remarks
			Number	Letter			
					A g.	Rs. a. p.	

I have the honour, to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Amildar or Deputy Amildar.

*** If other immovable property, it should be suitably described.**

From

The Amildar of

Taluk.

To

The Sub-Registrar of

Dated

No.

Subject.

Requesting encumbrance certificate for the lands mentioned within.

Revenue (Agriculture), dated 2nd January 1909.

No. 8—Order granting a loan under The Land Improvement Loans Regulation. / Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code.

No. of

1. The sum of Rs. is granted to , caste calling , son of residing at (with the consent of , the record of which is hereto annexed *) as a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation / Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code for the purpose of (†) for the benefit of (‡) subject to the following conditions.

2. The conditions referred to are as follows :—

(*a*) That the amount of this loan shall be paid to the aforesaid (name of the borrower) in instalments on the execution of the necessary security bonds, the first on the production of this order at (here enter place at which this order is to be presented for payment), and the second on proof that the first instalment has been properly utilized.

(*b*) (i) That if the first instalment has not been utilized within the period of (here enter the period allowed for the first instalment); or

(ii) If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner that any portion of the loan has been misapplied to any other purpose than that above specified or that the whole amount of the loan has not been fully applied to the purpose for which it was granted within the period of (here enter period allowed for utilization of full amount of the loan), the whole unpaid balance of the loan or such portion of it as the Deputy Commissioner may determine with interest at 6¼ per cent, and costs, if any, shall be deemed to at once become due.

(iii) If, however, the work should fail altogether owing to causes over which the borrower has no control, the case shall be reported for the orders of the Revenue Commissioner as to whether repayment in whole or in part shall be required.

(*c*) (i) That the loan (‖) with interest thereon at (¶) per cent shall be repaid by equal annual instalments of Rs. each, falling due with the kist of the revenue year commencing with 19 -19 and ending with 19 -19 . It shall be open to the Deputy Commissioner or the officer granting the loan to reduce the number of instalments and to increase the amount of the annual payment so as to recover the loan within a shorter period than herein allowed if he finds the work after completion not sufficiently durable to last for the period originally mentioned in the loan order.

(ii) Such annual payment shall be made to the village officers, if the demand have been included in the borrower's khate, or to the Amildar, and is in addition to the land assessment. But (**) the land assessment will not be enhanced at any future revision of assessment in consequence of the increased value derived from the improvement, except as provided for in Section 11 of the Land Improvement Loans Regulation.

(iii) If default in the payment of annual instalment on account of the loan occurs and recovery cannot otherwise be made, the entire unpaid balance of the loan or such portion of it as the Deputy Commissioner may determine shall be deemed to at once become due and the whole of the land specified under condition (*d*) or such portion of it as the Deputy Commissioner may deem necessary shall be sold for the recovery of the amount, with interest thereon and expenses of sale, if any.

(*d*) (††) That for the repayment of the loan with interest and costs, if any, due on the same, the immovable property specified below is (in addition to the land for the benefit of which the loan is granted), (‡‡) hypothecated as collateral security to Government.

Signature of the officer granting the loan.

I have understood and agreed to the aforesaid terms and condition.

Signature of the borrower.

* To be inserted when the loan is being granted with the consent of the person having the right to make the improvement to person not having that right.

† Here describe in detail the purpose of the loan.

‡ Here describe the lands benefited.

‖ To be omitted when the loan is granted free of interest.

¶ Here enter the rate of interest which is ordinarily 3 per cent in the case of loans granted for the relief of distress and 5 per cent in all other cases.

** To be used only in the case of loans under Land Improvement Loans Regulation.

††NOTE.—All immovable property hypothecated as collateral security, whether by a borrower himself or by a surety or sureties, should be specified in the margin of this clause (*d*) of the order granting the loan, and should, as well as the land to be improved, be described as nearly as may be, in the manner prescribed in Section 21 of the Registration Regulation, 1903. If the loan is granted for the relief of distress substitute in condition (*a*) after the word "bonds" "monthly or once every two months" and omit the words "the first" and the words "and the second" to the end of the clause.

‡‡The words in brackets to be omitted in case of loans under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code.

Form 9—continued.

RECOVERIES.

Sum to be paid			Distribution of the fixed instalment between interest and principal			Sums repaid				Balance due				Initials of the Amildar	Remarks
Revenue year	Amount		Interest at per cent from the date of loan to date of first instalment and in subsequent years for one year on the amount shown in column 2		Principal	Amount paid in the year		Credited to		Interest (*i. e.*, columns 3 & 4 minus column 5)		Principal (*i. e.*, difference of column 3 and column 7)			
								Interest	Principal						
1	2		3		4	5		6	7	8		9		10	11
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		

Revenue (Agriculture), dated 2nd January 1909.

No. 9 (*a*)—Security bond to be executed by a borrower or borrowers.

This instrument made the day of 19 between of (hereinafter called "the Mortgagor") of the one part and the Dewan of Mysore (hereinafter called "the Mortgagee") of the other part.

Whereas the Mortgagor $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ received from the Deputy Commissioner of acting for and on behalf of the Mortgagee an order under The Land Improvement Loans Regulation, 1890 / Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code, 1888 and dated the day of 19 in virtue of which the Mortgagor $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{are}}$ entitled to receive the aggregate sum of Rs. as a loan from the Mortgagee for the purpose of (here describe the work to be carried out or other object of the loan, and WHEREAS security for the due application of the amount of the said loan and for the punctual repayment of the same according to the terms of the said order is demanded by or on behalf of the Mortgagee and in order to furnish such security the Mortgagor has agreed to sign these presents.

NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS that in consideration of the said loan and in pursuance of the said agreement the Mortgagor doth hereby transfer to the Mortgagee his successors and assigns the immovable property described in the schedule hereunder written with the appurtenances thereto subject to redemption as hereinafter mentioned.

AND it is hereby agreed that if the Mortgagor, $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{their}}$ legal representatives and assigns shall duly comply with the terms on which the said loan has been granted and shall apply the same and every part thereof in the manner provided in the said order and shall duly repay the amount of the said loan together with any interest which may have become payable thereon or on any part thereof and all costs if any incurred by the Mortgagee, his successors or assigns in making the said loan or otherwise in connection therewith the Mortgagee, his successors or assigns shall thereupon retransfer the said immovable property to the Mortgagor, his legal representatives or assigns or as he or they shall direct.

PROVIDED always and it is hereby agreed that in case the Mortgagor, his legal representatives or assigns shall fail to comply with the terms on which the said loan has been granted either by applying the amount thereof or any part thereof otherwise than as in the said order provided or shall not duly repay the amount of the said loan or any part thereof or any interest thereon or on any part thereof or any such costs as aforesaid then and in any such case it shall be lawful for the Mortgagee, his successors and assigns or the Deputy Commissioner for the time being of to sell the said immovable property or any part thereof and out of the proceeds of such sale to make good to the Mortgagee his successors or assigns the amount which in consequence of any such default shall be payable by the Mortgagor, his legal representatives or assigns.

In witness whereof the Mortgagor, $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ hereunto set $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{their}}$ hand the day and year first above written.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

Registration District	Registration Sub-District	Village	If the property is house property				If cultivable land				
			Boundaries of the property	Description and value of buildings and how long likely to last	Extent of building site and of vacant ground or compound	Trees, wells, etc.	Survey number	Wet or dry	Extent	Assessment	Trees, wells etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

(Signature of borrower)

Witness
(1) son of , village of
(2) son of , village of

No. 9 (*b*).—Security bond to be executed by a surety for a borrower.

THIS INSTRUMENT made the day of 19 between of (hereinafter called "the Mortgagor") of the one part and the Dewan of Mysore (hereinafter called "The Mortgagee") of the other part.

WHEREAS has / have received from the Deputy Commissioner of acting for and on behalf of the Mortgagee an order under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation, 1890 / Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code, 1888 and dated the day of 19 in virtue of which the said is / are entitled to receive the aggregate sum of Rs. as a loan from the Mortgagee for the purpose of (here describe the work to be carried out or other object of the loan) AND WHEREAS security for the due application of the amount of the said loan and for the punctual repayment of the same according to the terms of the said order is demanded by or on behalf of the Mortgagee and in order to furnish such security the Mortgagor has agreed to sign these presents.

NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS that in consideration of the said loan and in pursuance of the said agreement the Mortgagor doth hereby transfer to the Mortgagee, his successors and assigns the immovable property described in the Schedule hereunder written with the appurtenances thereto subject to redemption as hereinafter mentioned.

AND it is hereby agreed that if the said his / their legal representatives and assigns shall duly comply with the terms on which the said loan has been granted and shall apply the same and every part thereof in the manner provided in the said order and the said, his / their legal representatives or assigns or the Mortgagor or his legal representatives shall duly repay the amount of the said loan together with any interest which may have become payable thereon or on any part thereof and all costs if any incurred by the Mortgagee, his successors or assigns in making the said loan or otherwise in connection therewith the Mortgagee, his successors or assigns shall thereupon retransfer the said immovable property to the Mortgagor, his legal representatives or assigns or as he or they shall direct.

PROVIDED always and it is hereby agreed that in case the said , his / their legal representatives or assigns shall fail to comply with the terms on which the said loan has been granted either by applying the amount thereof or any part thereof otherwise than in the said order provided or in case the said his / their legal representatives, or assigns or the Mortgagor or his legal representatives shall not duly repay the amount of the said loan or any part thereof or any interest thereon or on any part thereof or any such costs as aforesaid then and in any such case it shall be lawful for the Mortgagee, his successors and assigns or the Deputy Commissioner for the time being of to sell the said immovable property or any part thereof and out of the proceeds of such sale to make good to the Mortgagee, his successors or assigns the amount which in consequence of any such default shall be payable by the said his / their legal representatives or assigns.

Provided also and it is hereby agreed that although as between the said and the Mortgagor, the Mortgagor is surety only for the said yet as between the Mortgagor and the Mortgagee the Mortgagor is to be considered as principal debtor for the principal moneys interest and costs intended to be hereby secured so that the Mortgagor or his legal representatives shall not be released or exonerated by time being given to the said his / their legal representatives or by any other dealing, act, matter, or thing whatsoever whereby the Mortgagor or his legal representatives as surety or sureties only for the said and his / their legal representatives would be so released or exonerated.

Revenue (Agriculture), dated 2nd January 1909.

IN WITNESS whereof the Mortgagor has hereunto set his hand the day and year first above written.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Registration District	Registration Sub-district	Village	If the property is house property				If cultivable land				
			Boundaries of the property	Description and value of buildings and how long likely to last	Extent of building site and of vacant ground or compound	Trees, wells, etc	Survey number	Wet or dry	Extent	Assessment	Trees, wells, etc
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Witness—
(1) , son of
(2) , son of
Signed by the above named

Signature of surety
, village of
, village of

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

No. 10 (a)—Personal security bond to be executed by a borrower.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I of caste son of and residing at am bound to the Dewan of Mysore in the sum of Rs. (amount of loan) to be paid to the said Dewan of Mysore or to his certain attorney, successors or assigns. For which payment I bind myself my heirs, executors, administrators and legal representatives by these presents.

Dated this day of 19 .

WHEREAS the above bounden has on the day of 19 received from the Deputy Commissioner of an order under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code in virtue of which he is entitled to receive the aggregate sum of rupees (the amount of loan) as a loan from the Government of Mysore for (here state the object of the loan). NOW the condition of the above written bond is such that if the above bounden his heirs, executors, administrators and legal representatives shall comply with all the terms on which the said loan has been granted and shall not apply the same or any part thereof to any purpose other than that/those for which the said loan has been granted and shall repay the said loan with any interest payable thereon by the instalments by which the same is payable on or before the respective dates prescribed for the payment of such instalments or shall in case of any default in so doing make good to the Government of Mysore the amount not exceeding the said sum of Rs. for which the said shall by reason of any such default become liable. Then the above written bond shall become void otherwise the same shall remain in full force.

Signed by the abovenamed in the presence of

No. 10 (b)—Personal security bond to be used when a loan is granted under The Land Improvement Loans Regulation / Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code to groups of cultivators.

KNOW ALL MEN that by these presents that we (names of group of cultivators to be entered here) of (the caste to be entered against each name) caste (calling of each cultivator to be entered) calling, sons of (father's names to be entered) residing at (village to be entered) are bound to the Dewan of Mysore in the sum of Rupees (amount of loan) to be paid to the said Dewan of Mysore his certain attorney, successors or assigns. For which payment we bind ourselves and each of us our and each of our heirs, executors, administrators and legal representatives jointly and severally by these presents dated this day of one thousand nine hundred and .

WHEREAS the above bounden (names of group of cultivators to be entered here) have on the day of one thousand nine hundred and received from the Deputy Commissioner of an order under The Land Improvement Loans Regulation / Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code in virtue of which they are entitled to receive the aggregate sum of (amount of loan), rupees as a loan from the Government of Mysore for (here describe the work to be carried out or other object of the loan). NOW the condition of the above-written bond is such that if the above bounden (names of group of cultivators to be entered here) and each and every of them, their and each and every of their heirs, executors, administrators and representatives shall comply with all the terms on which the said loan has been granted and shall not apply the same or any part thereof to any purpose other than that for which the said loan has been granted and shall repay the said loan by the instalments by which the same is repayable on or before the respective dates prescribed for the payment of such instalments or shall in case of any such default make good to the Government of Mysore the amount not exceeding the said sum of rupees for which they the said (names of group of cultivators to be entered) or any or either of them shall by reason of any such default become liable. Then the above-written bond shall become void, otherwise the same shall remain in full force.

Signed by the abovenamed in the presence of

(A similar attestation for each signature of the borrowers).

No. 11—FORM OF REGISTER OF REPAYMENTS

(A separate page to be set apart for each loan.)

Number and date of order granting the loan	Name and residence of the holder of the order granting the loan	Amount of loan granted	Repayments						Remarks
			Number of instalments in which the loan is repayable	Amount of each instalment in accordance with the scale in the table of equated payments	Date on which each instalment is due	Date of payment of instalment	Amount of instalment paid	Interest paid on arrears of instalments	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

N.B.—Column 10 to be used for noting postponement of instalment under Rule VII or remission under Rule IX if any

Table of Annuities (Rule V).

Years	Interest at 5 per cent	Interest at 3 per cent
1	2	3
1	105·000	103·000
2	53·781	52·261
3	36·727	35·363
4	28·201	.....
5	23·097	.....
6	19·703	.....
7	17·282	.....
8	15·473	.....
9	14·068	.....
10	12·950	.....
11	12·039	.....
12	11·282	.....
13	10·645	.....
14	10·102	.....
15	9·634	.....
16	9·227	.....
17	8·870	.....
18	8·555	.....
19	8·274	.....
20	8·024	.....
21	7·800	.....
22	7·597	.....
23	7·414	.....
24	7.247	.....
25	7·095	.....
26	6·956	.....
27	6·829	.....
28	6·712	.....
29	6·605	.....
30	6·506	.....

NOTE.—(1) Column 2 shows the annual instalment necessary to pay off a loan of Rs. 100 at 5 per cent interest in a given number of years, the first instalment being assumed to be payable one year after the disbursement of the loan.

(2) Column 3 shows the same with interest reckoned at 3 per cent. The maximum term allowed for repayment of loans charged at 3 per cent is only three years (*vide* Rule III).

(3) To adapt this table to cases where the loan is disbursed in instalments, instead of in one lumpsum or where the repayment of annuities is made to commence after varying periods (instead of one year) reckoned from the date of disbursement of the loan or of the last instalment thereof, calculate the amount of the loan or of the instalments of the same with simple interest up to the date one year previous to the date fixed for the commencement of repayment, and then work out for this amount the required annuity from the table by Rule of Three.

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPERS:—

1. The Proceedings of the Conference in regard to Famine matters held at Bangalore on the 7th December 1908.

2. Letter No. D. 11, dated the 11th December 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting a forecast of the probable expenditure on operations for the relief of distress.

No. R. 4332-70—AGRI. 105-08-1, DATED BANGALORE, 4TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—A conference of members of Government, the Heads of Departments and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts was held at Bangalore on the 7th December 1908 with a view to ascertain the exact situation in the affected tracts, the extent of the requirements under the several heads of famine relief, and the agency necessary for carrying out the different measures. The questions discussed related chiefly to what tracts were affected, the number of people likely to stand in need of relief, the arrangements for the supply of fodder to cattle and of water to men and cattle, the different works—both village works and public works—that could be started at once for relieving the distress existing in parts of the State and those that could be started later on if relief works should become necessary, the official and non-official agency that might be required for the supervision of these works and for Police, Medical and other purposes, the supply of tools and implements, the amounts that would be required for advances, for gratuitous relief and for works, the additional establishments, if any, that would be required and the cost thereof, the extent of remissions and suspensions of land revenue, hulbanni, license fees for collecting firewood in forests, and mohatarfa, and the advances that might have to be given to superior and inferior village servants to enable them to tide over the distress. As, however, neither the Deputy Commissioners nor the Revenue Commissioner could give an accurate idea of the extent and intensity of the distress, nor furnish estimates of the cost of the different relief operations, the Revenue Commissioner was instructed to consult the Deputy Commissioners and submit definite proposals for the orders of Government.

2. On some of the subjects discussed, however, action had already been taken by the officers concerned, and on some others, sufficient information was available to arrive at definite conclusions. Thus, the Conservator of Forests stated that there were many State forests in the State which contained an abundant supply of grass and that he had made arrangements for throwing open these forests for cattle grazing. He was directed to reserve certain portions of the State forests and supply cut-grass from there to localities where fodder was required. From a letter which has since been received from the Conservator of Forests, Government observe that he has given instructions to his subordinate officers on both these points, and that he has also arranged to sink wells in such of the forests as have no good water-supply in them. The Chief Engineer was told that, in view of the fact that Deputy Commissioners would probably require professional assistance in the supervision of relief works, there would be some demand on his department for active and experienced Engineering officers, and he was accordingly directed to make arrangements for entertaining some additional hands. The Senior Surgeon was similarly instructed to be prepared to increase the medical staff suitably to meet the calls on his department. The view taken by the Inspector-General of Police that the number of totis and talaris would require to be increased with, if at all, only a slight addition to the Police staff, was approved. It was decided that the mohatarfa taxes might be remitted in the case of persons who were paying annas 8 or under as such tax. The Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners were also told that persons trained in the Shekdari and Engineering Schools should be employed when any additional hands were required.

3. The Revenue Commissioner has, in his letter of 11th December 1908, endeavoured to supply the information that had still to be obtained, but as the estimates submitted of the probable cost of the relief operations under different heads are based, not upon correct calculation of the requirements, but more or less upon what the Deputy Commissioners considered to be their probable requirements, it is difficult for Government to pass final orders upon this point. The amounts calculated by the Revenue Commissioner to be required on loans and advances and on civil works, and the extent of the suspension and remission of the land revenue demand are much in excess of what, after careful consideration, Government consider to be necessary at the present juncture. The estimates of the Revenue Commissioner, such as they are, have been carefully scrutinized by the Comptroller, whose revised forecast of the requirements has been provisionally accepted by Government with certain modifications as shown below :—

	As estimated by Rev Comr	As revised by Comptroller,	As adopted by Government.
1. Advances and loans . .	13 lakhs	11 lakhs	8½ lakhs
2. Expenditure on works .	27 ,,	13½ ,,	13½ ,,
3. Remissions	4 ,,	2 ,,	2 ,,
4. Suspensions .. .	16 ,,	8 ,,	4 ,,
5. Grain compensation allowance		4 ,,	4 ,,
Total .	60 lakhs	38½ lakhs	32 lakhs

The framing of a more correct and reliable forecast must await the submission by the Revenue Commissioner of detailed particulars with estimates of the programme of operations to be undertaken in the different affected tracts, with details of the agency proposed to be employed, the establishment and materials that are already available, those that may still be required, etc. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to get this information from the Deputy Commissioners and submit the same to Government without any further delay.

4. On certain important points connected with the general lines upon which relief operations should be conducted, the Government make the following observations for the guidance of their officers.

5. The rules for the grant of loans and advances to agriculturists for land improvement and other purposes have been revised with a view to simplify the procedure in regard to enquiries into applications and expedite the passing of orders by the officers granting loans, whose powers are also proposed to be enhanced. It is only necessary here to deal with the question of advances for subsistence to agriculturists as there seems to exist some misconception on the point. The Government consider that it is inexpedient on principle to make such advances at this early stage when the means of subsistence are more or less freely available and work is to be had without difficulty, and that the system, if indiscriminately worked, might demoralize the raiyats besides leading to waste of public money. This form of relief should, at this stage, be allowed only in exceptional cases in which the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that the men seeking advances have come to the end of their resources and cannot be made to go on works either from age, sex, infirmity or social position. During the cultivation season, however, which would not commence earlier than April next, such advances should be freely given to needy cultivators to enable them to subsist until the ensuing harvest is secured. Under this modified system the advances cannot obviously be many.

6. In regard to remissions and suspensions of land revenue, the Government direct that on wet lands under tanks which have not received any water-supply or the crops on which have withered from insufficient water-supply, half the wet assessment be remitted and the other half collected, and that as regards dry crops half the assessment be, in cases of total failure, suspended and the other half collected.

Revenue (Agriculture), dated 4th January 1909.

7. The Government await definite proposals regarding the amounts required in the different districts on account of establishments for carrying out the various works to be undertaken by the Revenue and Public Works agency as relief measures, for granting gratuitous relief, etc. In the meantime funds will be made available on this account in accordance with the provisional forecast.

8. As regards the question of opening large works in the affected areas to provide employment for labourers, the attitude of Government is as follows. They are in favour of putting existing irrigation works, large and small, into order rather than of setting a number of large works going, for the completion of which large sums will have to be found in the ensuing years. On the other hand, if there is a very large demand later on for famine work, some large new works will undoubtedly be required and, in that case, it is undesirable to exhaust all the village works which will be required when the time comes for getting famine labourers back to their homes. They direct therefore that a few suitable large works be kept in readiness. The Chief Engineer is requested to submit proposals in the matter with details as to the nature of works recommended, their cost, suitability and value as revenue producing or protective works. He is requested, in particular, to report on the Bhadra, the Kumudvati and the Markonhalli projects, and the extension of the Marikanave channels, and the advisability of taking them up during this season as ordinary public works.

9. Other points on which action has to be taken have been dealt with, or will be dealt with as occasion arises, in separate orders addressed to the officers concerned.

10. Copies of the Proceedings of the Conference will also be circulated to the Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd —C R.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 5th January 1909.

Read -

Letter No. D. 274, dated the 26th December 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, soliciting sanction to the deputation of an accountant from each district to undergo training in Famine Accounts at the Comptroller's Office.

No. R. 4388-9—Agri. 107-08-2, dated Bangalore, 5th January 1909.

Order thereon.—Sanctioned.

2. The accountants so deputed will be entitled to the travelling and other allowances admissible under the Service Regulations. Where it is not possible to make other arrangements for their work during their deputation, the Revenue Commissioner is also authorized to make the necessary acting arrangements.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—C. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 6th January 1909.

READ—

Letter No. D. 234, dated the 20th—22nd December 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, suggesting among other things, the desirability of granting leave to Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Amildars and other Executive Officers only on the production of a medical certificate.

No. R. 4397-435—AGRI. 104-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Government agree with the Revenue Commissioner in the opinion that while the present unfavourable seasonal conditions last, it is undesirable, except in cases of urgent necessity, to permit changes among Revenue Officers. They are therefore pleased to direct, that until further orders, no leave shall be granted to Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners or Amildars, or to any other Executive Officers employed on duty connected with the relief of distress except on the ground of ill-health and on production of a proper medical certificate.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Dep.

To—All Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 9th January 1909.

READ—

Letter No. 289, dated the 4th December 1908, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District, and President of the District Board, soliciting sanction to a special imprest of Rs. 200, to be placed at the disposal of each of the Amildars and Deputy Amildars in his district in addition to the District Fund and Municipal imprests they already hold, to enable them to make payments promptly to the labourers engaged in the several public works which have been started in the district on account of the present unfavourable seasonal conditions.

2. Letter No. D. 235, dated 20th December 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding a letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, asking for a general imprest of Rs. 6,500, to be distributed among the Amildars and Deputy Amildars in his district to enable them to carry on the several works which will have to be started and worked on the amani system on account of the present scarcity.

No. R. 4528-37—Agri. 110-08-3, dated Bangalore, 9th January 1909.

Order thereon.—Government are pleased to direct that while the present seasonal conditions last, each Deputy Commissioner, Amildar and Deputy Amildar be allowed in the affected tracts, a special imprest of Rs. 1,500, 500 and 250, respectively to enable them to meet all emergent expenditure irrespective of the funds from which the works may be undertaken subject to immediate recoupment of the amounts expended on receipt of cheques on passed bills in the ordinary course and debiting the charges to their proper heads. This will obviate the necessity for maintaining separate imprests under several heads such as District Funds, Municipal and Marahamat. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to intimate direct to the Comptroller the tracts to which this order will apply. The concession should be withdrawn as soon as the necessity ceases for carrying on relief and other works on an extensive scale. To avoid confusion in the accounts and delay in adjustment, each superior officer should see that the imprests are properly utilized and recouped without delay.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.
The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Encl.—K. P. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 12th January 1909.

READ AGAIN—

Government Proceedings No. R. 3974-7—Agri. 89-08-2, dated the 19th December 1908, sanctioning a sum of Rs 30,000 for stone-work and masonry work to minor tanks.

READ—

Letter No. D 160, dated the 14th December 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, requesting that a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 may be sanctioned for stone-work and masonry to minor tanks.

No. R. 4693-6—AGRI. 89-08-4, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Government are pleased to sanction an allotment of Rs. 70,000 for the execution of stone-work and masonry to minor tanks. The attention of the Revenue Commissioner is invited to Government Proceedings No. R. 3974-7—Agri. 89-08-2, dated the 19th December 1908, in which Government have already made a grant of Rs. 30,000 for the same purpose.

2. A sum of Rs. 55,200 is available out of Rs. 1,85,000 surrendered by the Chief Engineer from the Public Works grant of the year, and that will be allotted for the present purpose; and the balance required to make up the sum of Rs. 70,000 namely Rs. 14,800 is sanctioned as an additional grant.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Comptroller to Government (Public Works and Railway Branch).

Exd.—K. P. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 13th January 1909.

No. R. 4709-4747—AGRI. 118-08-3, DATED THE 13TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER.—The attention of all Officers of Government in whatever departments they may be serving is called to section 254 of the Mysore Famine Code (quoted below), * and they are warned that if any cases of starvation are brought to their notice they will be held personally responsible to see that immediate relief is given to the persons found starving.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner.
The Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore
All other Heads of Departments.

* "254—All rules and orders of the Code regarding the methods of relieving the several classes "of distressed persons shall be subject to the provision that, as far as possible immediate relief is to be "given to every one manifestly suffering from want of food. Therefore, when the conditions brought "to the personal notice of any officer disclose the urgent and obvious need for relief beyond his pre "scribed powers of sanction, he is expected to take action at once in anticipation of the sanction of "superior authority reporting immediately the action taken by him."

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 15th January 1909.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 4528-37—Agri. 110-08-3, dated the 9th January 1909, sanctioning special imprests for Deputy Commissioners, Amildars and Deputy Amildars to meet expenditure in connection with relief measures during the present scarcity.

No. R. 4760-9—AGRI. 110-08-5, DATED BANGALORE, 15th JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—In supersession of the order read above, Government are pleased to issue the following revised order on the subject of permanent advances to Deputy Commissioners and other officers to meet expenditure in connection with relief measures during the present season of scarcity.

2. Under Section 279 of the Famine Code, the permanent advance to be placed at the disposal of the Civil authorities for meeting that part of the Civil relief expenditure which has to be incurred before money can be drawn from the Treasury, should be fixed in the aggregate for each district and its distribution among the local disbursers should be left to the Deputy Commissioner, and the latter should maintain a file of imprest receipts received from the spending officers of his district who are supplied with funds by him and also on account of the distribution of the advance in Form No. 70 prescribed in Section 21 of the Mysore Famine Account and Audit Manual which will shortly be issued by the Comptroller. As the number of officers in each district for whom permanent advances have to be given has not been reported, the total amount required for each district cannot be ascertained. In view, however, of the urgency of the matter, Government are pleased to authorize the payment to each Deputy Commissioner of an amount which will suffice for the requirements of his district, calculated at Rs. 1,500 for himself, Rs. 500 for each Amildar and Rs. 250 for each Deputy Amildar, in the affected tracts. Instructions for accounting for the expenditure incurred from permanent advances and for the prompt recoupment of the latter are given in the Manual referred to above.

3. The advances authorized above should be regarded as special and withdrawn as soon as the necessity ceases for carrying on relief and other works on an extensive scale.

4. The amounts held at the disposal of Deputy Commissioners under this order should be reported for the information of Government.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

EXD.—C. P. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 16th January 1909.

READ AGAIN—

Government Proceedings No. R. 2707-14,—Agri. 31-08-4, dated the 7th November 1908, sanctioning on account of the high price of food grains, extra allowances to the officials on Civil establishments in the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Kadur Districts for a period of three months with effect from the 1st October 1908; No. R. 3090-3127—Agri. 31-08-9, dated the 20th November 1908, sanctioning similar allowances in the case of the Shimoga District with effect from the 1st November 1908; No. R. 3981-4019—Agri. 31-08-17, dated the 19th December 1908, extending the measure to the districts of Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug for a period of three months with effect from the 1st November 1908; and No. R. 4020-2—Agri. 31-08-18, dated the 19th December 1908, granting extra allowances to the officials of the Public Works Department and to such officials of the Military Department as are not entitled to grain compensation under the Departmental Rules.

No. R. 4803-39—AGRI. 31-08-23, DATED BANGALORE, 16TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The result of the various Government Orders read above is that extra allowances have been sanctioned to all officials drawing a salary not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem, irrespective of the Department or the district in which they may be serving. In the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Kadur Districts, however, these allowances will cease with the close of December 1908, and in the other districts will continue till the end of January 1909.

2. As, judging by present indications, the seasonal conditions are not likely to improve for some time, the Government are pleased to direct that the extra allowances already sanctioned shall continue to be disbursed in all cases till the end of March 1909.

3. Separate orders will be passed regarding the provision for meeting the extra expenditure involved by the measure.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—All Heads of Departments.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Para 4 of Government Order No. G. 3852-3—G. M. 315-06-90, dated 4th January 1908-directing as one of the conditions of the appointment of Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel, as Superinten, dent, Government Gardens, that he should draw up in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner and Dr. Lehmann a programme of work with reference to both Horticultural and Agricultural experimental work.

2. Letter No. 13120, dated the 29th May 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding with his opinion a memo dated 23rd April 1908, from Mr. Krumbiegel together with the opinion thereon of Dr. Lehmann, dated 24th April 1908.

Memo.

Government in their No. 3852-3—G. M. 315-06-90, dated 4th January 1908, directed a programme of experimental work, both agricultural and horticultural to be drawn up in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner and Dr. Lehmann. Horti-Agricultural experiment work may for general purposes be classed into three groups.

2. *A. Scientific Agricultural Research.*—Dr. Lehmann is carrying out at the Hebbal Farm agricultural experiments with minute scientific accuracy. These experiments require careful and constant observation and recording and they entail much analytical work and scientific research.

3. *B. Cultivation Trials:*—This second group of experiments consists chiefly in the introduction of different varieties of agricultural crops and in carefully cultivating them with a view to —

(*a*) ascertain their suitability to our soil and climate,

(*b*) test their merit as compared with each other and with the kinds already in cultivation,

(*c*) repeat trials for ascertaining whether they remain constant in this climate or are liable to deteriorate, and

(*d*) cultivate for seed any varieties that have proved superior to indigenous kinds and to distribute the seed.

4. These trials include both purely agricultural crops as well as those partly grown in garden as vegetables, etc., and the experiments could be carried out partly at the Farm and partly in the Lal-Bagh.

5. *C. Horticultural Experiments.*—These chiefly deal with flower plants, fruit trees and industrial plants and would practically be dealt with in the Lal-Bagh and other gardens under the Garden Department.

6. In all these experiments no clear line can be laid down as to which of them are strictly horticultural, and which strictly agricultural, all overlap more or less, and one of the most essential factors for successfully carrying out either, is the co-operation of the Scientist with his laboratory and the practical cultivator be he agriculturist or horticulturist

7. This principle, I understand, was to form the basis on which the Garden Department should participate in agricultural work—

(*a*) by giving advice on cultural points in the special experiments mentioned in para class A,

(*b*) by undertaking to carry out or assisting in the control of most of the experiments mentioned under class B, and

(*c*) by extending the limits of agricultural experiments into the province of horticulture in carrying out experiments of class C;

8. The object of the participation being to relieve the Agricultural Chemist from some of the outdoor work to enable an extension of both practical and laboratory research and to save useless duplication of work.

9. The central control, the tabulating, publishing, and financing of experiments on the above lines would have rested with the Agricultural Department with the Agricultural Chemist as the Head and the Garden Superintendent as a joint control officer.

10. The discussion with the Revenue Commissioner, the Agricultural Chemist and other responsible officers for the purposes of drawing up a programme, reveals however so absolute an uncertainty as to the future organisation of the Agricultural Department and the disposal of the Laboratory, that a working scheme on the above lines is out of the question, and I am desired to submit an alternative outline of experiments that might be carried out

under the control of the Garden Department. I therefore give below a general plan which indicates in outline a great deal of experimental work in different directions.

11. *I. Fruit Culture.*—Europe or temperate, Indian or tropical kinds—*cultivation, propagation and distribution.* Seeing that the demand much exceeds the supply and that a few degenerated or inferior kinds of apples, etc., realise prices altogether out of proportion to their intrinsic value, the importation of some 15 to 25 good new varieties of apples, pears, peaches, raspberries, strawberry, etc., appears most urgent. These will have to be carefully cultivated, each kind if possile, under a variety of conditions so as to ascertain which kinds will suit our soil and climate.

12. During the period of establishing these trees and until their first few fruiting seasons experiment in manuring, pruning, root pruning, disease prevention and cures, etc., will be made. The kinds that subsequently prove the most suitable for the Province will then be used for grafting on stock that has, in the meantime, been grown, and selected by a separate series of experiments, after which the improved kinds will be ready for sale and distribution.

13. Similarly tropical fruits require to be taken in hand. Improved varieties of guavas, bhere, roseapple, plantain, pine-apples, vines, litchi, limes, oranges, etc., must be imported to replace the inferior kinds now on our market. Vigorous propagation by budding and grafting must be the next aim, so as to distribute good cleanly grafted and well grown plants as early as possible and demonstrate to the people the importance of grafting, for if merely propagated by seed, these superior varieties would soon again degenerate.

14. *Cost and requirements.*—An initial expenditure of about Rs. 5,000 would be required to introduce trees and prepare grounds and an annual expense of Rs. 800 for maintenance.

15. *Place.*—A beginning can be made in the Lal-Bagh and Cubbon Park, but subsequently a piece of land of some 15 to 20 acres would be required.

16. *II. Industrial plants.*—These comprise fibres, rubbers, oil yielding plants, tanning materials, drugs, etc. In each class there are not only a number of different species but each species has often varieties which under certain local conditions prove to be superior to others in yield and quality. It is very important that these differences should be carefully ascertained and only well tried and superior varieties be distributed for industrial planting, because to work on a remunerative basis the maximum of yield with a minimum in cost of production are essential factors which inferior plants may easily upset.

17. Experimental work with industrial plants would then consist in—

(1) the introduction of as many kinds and varieties as possible and their cultivation under varying conditions, and

(2) to carefully ascertain their cultural requirements, their comparative yield both as to quantity and quality, to propagate and distribute stock at a reasonable cost to intending planters and raiyats.

18. Ground can be prepared in the various Government Gardens and an initial expenditure of say Rs. 600 with an annual outlay of Rs. 400 would enable a good deal to be done in this class.

19. *III. Flower and flower-seed culture.*—Like in other branches of Horticulture, full advantage is not being taken of the congenial climate for producing floricultural effects and in farming seed of superior strains of those kinds that can be acclimatized so as to create a reliable source of seed-supply to the public who cannot generally afford to buy imported seed.

20. An endeavour will be made in the development of the Lal-Bagh nurseries and seed-depot to regularly import direct from the growers in Europe seed of the best kinds, both in novelties and those that cannot be properly acclimatized so that the importation is provided for otherwise. The experimental work will then chiefly lie—

(*a*) in making trial cultures of new kinds so as to ascertain their suitability for this place,

(*b*) to make experiments in acclimatizing seed with a view to fix the important characteristics, such as robust growths, size and color of flowers, etc., in the seeds grown here so that they may be grown year after year without deteriorating.

21. These initial experiments will necessarily take several years. The first crop of seed will be grown in Bangalore from imported stock, the second and probably the third at Nandidroog and for two years again in Bangalore so as to prove the stability of characters.

22. Subsequently by regular rotation there will then be annually a crop ready for distribution.

23. No extra funds will be needed for these experiments provided the facilities asked for the improvement of the gardens are given.

24. *IV. Vegetable culture.*—All remarks made on flower cultural work apply to this also only that this work is more important than the former. Vegetables are almost entirely grown by native market gardeners and there is much less importation of seed and no attempts at a regular acclimatization or selection of good kinds, so that deterioration is more evident than in the case of flowers. The market gardeners appear to consider size the only criterion, and flavour, texture, untritive value, freedom from disease are practically ignored.

25. Importation as in the case of flowers will be arranged through the Lal-Bagh seed-depot but very complete experimental and demonstrative cultivation must be undertaken for the purpose of —

(*a*) establishing annually a number of new varieties of Europe vegetables and to select therefrom those that prove superior to those already in cultivation,

(*b*) fixing by hybridization and selection certain qualities flavour, texture, etc., and producing a strain which can be grown from acclimatized seed without fear of deterioration, and

(*c*) importing all kinds of varieties of Indian vegetables from other parts of India, testing their suitability for this Province and establishing the most suitable and superior kinds.

26. I called these experiments demonstrative because if carried out in a place where plenty of visitors have access the experiments will incidentally demonstrate other points in vegetable-cultivation, manuring, etc., but what is most important the people will actually see and be able to compare the different varieties as they grow side by side all fully named and they will soon realize that it is of more advantage to grow a good kind than an indifferent one.

27. There is no place in the Lal-Bagh where these experiments could be carried out, at the same time they will require daily inspection and should also be of easy access to the public. I therefore have asked for a piece of land just outside the Lal-Bagh.

28. Initial expenditure for preparing fencing and laying out the ground for seeds, tools, etc., will come to about Rs. 4,200, and annual upkeep about Rs. 800.

29. *V. Root crops.*—Though these would ordinarily come under vegetables, they are so little grown and understood that I think it will be better to give them a separate place in the experiments and define these to tuberous roots not in cultivation here.

30. The work will then consist in —

(1) importing tubers likely to do here and which are already being cultivated in other tropical and sub-tropical countries,

(2) collecting some of the indigenous tuberous wild plants and improving them under cultivation,

(3) after full cultural trials have been made with both imported and indigenous roots and their merits are fully ascertained, they will have to be separated into two classes—

(*a*) those that can, with advantage, be grown as an every day vegetable, and

(*b*) those that are suitable for broadcast sowing on waste lands as famine foods.

31. This will of course lead to the question of the general development of famine foods but for the purpose of this series of experiments we may only consider tuberous or root-crops. Financially they can be treated with the vegetable experiments without extra cost.

32. VI *Field crops.*—These would comprise cultural experiments with different varieties of staple crops such as Sugar-cane, Paddy, Ragi, Maize, Fodders, etc., which would have to be introduced by entering into correspondence with other Agricultural Institutes and experiments would then be carried out on the lines mentioned in para 3, *viz* :—

(*a*) to ascertain their suitability to our soil and climate.

(*b*) to test their merit as compared with each other and with kinds already in cultivation,

(*c*) to repeat trials for ascertaining whether they remain constant in this climate or are liable to deteriorate, and

(*d*) to cultivate for seed any varieties that have proved superior to indigenous kinds and to distribute the seed.

33. Very little of these experiments, I fear, can be carried out at the Lal-Bagh itself, a few might be done in connection with the vegetables but for the bulk a portion of the Hebbal Farm will no doubt be the best place and if ground is provided there, then I presume that labor and funds will be also available; but I am not in a position to be definite on this point.

34. *VII .Implement and Machinery trials.*—This is a subject which the Revenue Commissioner desired taken up. If all the ground required near the Lal-Bagh for the other experiments is provided there will be ample scope to make use of the existing machinery and the plant could also be lent to be worked on private fields in the vicinity so that the merits can be amply demonstrated.

35. A suitable structure to keep the implements with facility to allow the public to view them will be required together with a small establishment say annually Rs. 600.

36. *VIII. Agricultural seed-depot and distributing agency.*—This also is a suggestion by the Revenue Commissioner. I have already under correspondence apart from these experimental works a scheme for a Horticultural and Botanical seed-depot where seeds of good and profitable varieties will be kept for sale and distribution and there will be no difficulty in connecting therewith an agricultural seed-depot.

37. Until the former scheme has become an established fact there is no need to go into further details of the latter beyond saying that a small initial amount of about Rs. 1,600 will be required for an extra room and fittings and Rs. 600 for stocking the first supply of seeds.

38. If the necessary sanction and facilities as now outlined are given, I would like to begin with the Horticultural experiments at once and gradually extend to purely Agricultural sphere.

39. The extent to which the latter can be taken up will greatly depend on the future arrangement in the Agricultural Department.

40. In all experimental works the co-operation of the officer in charge of the Laboratory, the Entomologist and the District Officers will be essential and the scheme as now indicated will then serve as a basis upon which to build up further agricultural work if this be desired.

41. Before however any experimental work can be taken up it is necessary that a number of improvements in the Gardens should be sanctioned and effected so as to put the out door work on a more practical basis and the administrative work of both Gardens and Museum on a properly organised system.

42. For the experimental work, apart from sanctioning the necessary funds, it will be of great advantage to change the Superintendent's designation to Director, Government Gardens, and add the prefix 'Economic Botanist', as it will bring us into line with other Horti Agricultural Institutions and facilitate correspondence and exchange of experimental Material and information.

43. The importance of this should not be overlooked considering that most of our work and success will depend on introducing new plants, seeds and other material for experimenting with, of which these institutions are the only reliable sources.

44. Appended is a statement showing in a tabular form the various lines of experiments proposed and the sanctions required. Out of the total sum which should be provided in the budget of the coming official year, I would solicit authority to arrange for the purchase of fruit trees, seeds and plants as well as some implements from Europe and Australia and other foreign parts costing about Rs. 4,000 which will be paid after receipt early next year but which must be ordered now so as not to let the proper season go past. Rupees 1,500 would be required for expenditure on local work and purchases of plants, seeds, etc., in India.

45. For the improvements in the Lal-Bagh mentioned in connection with some of the proposed experimental work, I am submitting proposals under separate letter, but I would repeat, in order to emphasise it, that no headway in the experiments can be made unless these improvements are effected.

46. Since writing these notes I have been informed that the Sunkal Tank is to be breached and laid dry and I solicit Government sanction to take this ground over from the Sanitary Department as it will at once get us over the difficulty of acquiring the proposed private land near the Lal-Bagh. It will save money and the tank area being most suitable for the work in hand, it will be the most profitable way it can be put to.

Revenue (Agriculture), dated 16th January 1909.

Statement of experimental work.

No. and para	Nature of experiment	Place proposed	Cost		Remarks
			Initial	Annual	
I para 11	Fruit culture ...	Lal-Bagh and new land to be acquired near it and Cubbon Park	5,000	800	
II ,, 16	Industrial plants ...	Lal-Bagh and other Government Gardens	600	400	
III ,, 19	Flower and flower-seed culture	Lal-Bagh	Nil	Nil	This work depends on sanction asked for several improvements in the Lal-Bagh without which there will be no facilities.
IV ,, 21	Vegetable culture ...	New land outside Lal-Bagh	4,200	800	This amount does not include the acquisition of the land.
V ,, 29	Root and Famine crops	Lal-Bagh and new vegetable ground	Nil	Nil	This depends on the improvements of the Lal-Bagh and the acquisition of the land for vegetable culture.
VI ,, 32	Field crops ...	New vegetable ground and Hebbal Farm	Nil	Nil	It is presumed that funds from the Farm are available for these.
VII ,, 34	Implement trials ...	Lal-Bagh, etc.	,,	600	A shed will be required but it might be seen whether a structure cannot be made available when the Zoological collection is overhauled.
VIII ,, 36	Agricultural seed depot	Lal-Bagh	1,600	600	This is dependent on the establishment of the Horticultural seed-depot in the Lal-Bagh.
		Total ...	11,400	3,200	

No. R. 4840-76—AGRI. 137-07-2, DATED BANGALORE, 16TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The programme of work submitted by Mr. Krumbiegel in para 11 of *et seq* of his memo appears to be carefully drawn up and suitable. Government however consider that Mr. Krumbiegel may for the present confine his attention to popularising fruit culture, the experimental cultivation of industrial plants, tubers and flowers and establishment of an agricultural seed-depot paying particular attention to Horticultural experiments, and that Agricultural experiments and the improvement of field crops may be left to be dealt with by the Agricultural Department.

2. The change of designation from "Superintendent" to "Director" proposed by Mr. Krumbiegel does not commend itself to Government. But Government approve of the addition of "Economic Botanist" to the present designation of Superintendent, Government Gardens, as it will denote his functions more clearly and may facilitate his correspondence with other institutions.

3. The Superintendent represents that the bed of the Sunkal tank if breached and laid dry will be a suitable spot for carrying on experimental work. Before passing final orders, the Government will be glad if the Chief Engineer will furnish them with his opinion after consulting the Sanitary Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, in the matter.

4. As regards funds required the Superintendent has asked for the amount shown below:—

	Cost	
	Initial	Annual
Fruit culture	5,000	800
Industrial plants	600	400
Flower and flower-seed culture ...	...	...
Vegetable culture, root and Famine crops ...	4,200	800
Implement trials	...	600
Agricultural seed depot	1,600	600
Total ...	11,400	3,200

The Government think that a lump sum provision of Rs. 5,000 under initial cost and of Rs. 1,000 under annual cost (to be utilized after submission of details of apportionment) will suffice to begin with. The amount required for the current year will be met out of the provision of Rs. 10,000 made for the purpose under 21 E. (6) Experimental cultivation in the current year's budget.

5. With reference to para 44 of the memo, the Superintendent is authorized to purchase such fruit trees, seeds and plants and implements as he may consider immediately necessary, the cost being payable out of the lump sum provision of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned in the preceding para.

6. The question of improvements to the Lal-Bagh will be separately dealt with.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintendent, Government Gardens.
The Agricultural Chemist.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore
The other Heads of Departments, and
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C.S.

D

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 18th January 1909.

READ—

Letter No. 5091, dated 31st December 1908, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore reporting that at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, he has ordered that the forests in the marginally noted Taluks except the plantation leased to the Mysore and the British Military Departments be thrown open for free grazing till such time as the season prospects improve, and requesting that his action may be ratified by Government.

1 Channapatna
2 Dodballapur.
3 Devanhalli.
4. Hoskote.
5. Nelamangala.

No. R. 4939-41—AGRI. 41-08-77, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The action of the Conservator of Forests is approved.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.

Exd.—C. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 19th January 1909.

READ—

Letter No. 6295, dated the 19th December 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding for the favourable orders of Government copies of correspondence between himself and the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldrug District on the subject of remitting the entire hulbanni in the Chitaldrug District, and requesting that notes of the Conference held on the 7th December 1908 may be distributed.

No. R. 4993-4—AGRI. 112-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—In view of the existing difficulty of fodder for cattle Government are pleased to sanction the remission of the entire hulbanni in the Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur Districts and in the affected tracts of other districts, for the year 1908-09.

2. The Proceedings of the Conference held at the Public Office Buildings, Bangalore, on Monday the 7th December 1908, have been already distributed.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.

Exd.—C. R.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 20th January 1909.

READ—

This office docket No. R. 3286—Agri. 60-07-1, dated the 21st November 1907, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, requesting to be informed as to how the figures showing the quantity and value of manufactures, and those relating to trade are arrived at by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and requesting to suggest some changes in the system of collecting such statistics by which they may be rendered more reliable and accurate.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 10809, dated the 2nd April 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that the revised return of manufactures prescribed in Government Order No. R. 6052-90—R. M. 66-07-4, dated the 20th March 1908, will lead to the compilation of more reliable statistics of manufactures and industries, that as regards the statistics of trade, fairly accurate figures may be secured if the proposals contained in his letter No. 4221, dated 23rd September 1907, be sanctioned and that in such a case, the annual return of manufacture and trade now being received, may be abolished.

No. R. 5004-12—AGRI. 60-07-7, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—As the bulk of the trade in the State is carried over the railway, arrangements have already been made to obtain statistics relating to rail-borne trade in respect of most of the principal commodities produced or consumed in the State and this has been intimated to the Revenue Commissioner in this office letter No. R. 10754—Agri. 103-06-7, dated 19th June 1907. These statistics are now being regularly supplied by the Railway Companies concerned and are published in the Gazette. As regards the collection of information regarding trade conveyed by other means of transport, the Revenue Commissioner in his letter No. 4221, dated the 23rd September 1907, proposed the opening of nearly 40 frontier stations for registering such trade at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 per year for establishment charges. Government, however, do not at present see their way to provide such a large sum annually for this purpose and they therefore desire that the existing system improved as far as possible should be maintained. The present mode of collecting information is stated to be for the Shekdars to make the necessary enquiries at their Hobli Head-quarters and the Head-quarters of the taluk, when the returns have to be submitted and to furnish the required information. These returns are revised in the Taluk Cutcherry in the light of the figures of the previous years. The accuracy of the figures entirely depends, therefore, upon the interest which the Shekdars and other officers take in collecting correct information and checking them. Having regard to the present system of recruiting Shekdars which aims at securing a more active and efficient type of men for this class of appointments, it should be possible to arrange for more accurate and systematic information being collected through their agency in regard to the extent of manufacture and trade within their hoblis. Special instructions should be issued to them in the matter and the co-operation of the principal merchants and other men of local influence should also be enlisted in view to the figures being properly checked and verified with their aid. The higher revenue officers should also do their best to see that the enquiries made are systematic and the mode of collecting information reliable. The large number of toll gates which exist in all the important trade routes in the frontier may also be utilized for registering the traffic passing through them.

2. With regard to manufactures the Government note that the Revenue Commissioner is hopeful that the new return prescribed in Government Order No. R. 6052-90—R. M. 66-07-4, dated 20th March 1908, will enable the Deputy Commissioners to supply more accurate statistics in future.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR.
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.— K. P. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 20th January 1909.

READ—

Letters No. 4757, dated the 19th December 1908, and No 5126, dated 7th January 1909, from the Conservator of Forests, recommending the postponement of the collection of the lump sum grazing fees in the Chitaldrug District till next year.

No. R. 5056-65—AGRI. 54-08-15, DATED BANGALORE, 20th JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—In view of the present seasonal conditions, the Government are pleased to direct the remission of lump sum grazing fees, to the extent to which they have not been collected, in the whole of the Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts and in the affected parts of the other districts.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C R S.

Proceedings of the Government of ***His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,*** *Revenue (Agriculture),* ***dated 21st January 1909.***

READ—

Correspondence ending with Memo No. D. 242, dated 22nd December 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, reporting the allotments made to the districts out of the total grant of Rs. 70,000 sanctioned in Government Orders Nos. R. 2541-51—Agri. 69-08-3, dated 31st October 1908, and R. 3383-92—Agri. 69-08-7, dated 28th November 1908, for the construction of drinking water wells and other works of more or less public utility in the affected tracts.

No. R. 5078-87—AGRI. 69-08-32, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—**Recorded.**

2. **The sanctioned grant has been nearly fully allotted and the Revenue Commissioner has distributed the amount among the various districts as noted below :—**

Districts.				Allotment.
				Rs.
Bangalore	....	....	..	4,500
Kolar	....	..	....	12,500
Tumkur	....	....	....	15,000
Mysore	....	..	....	12,000
Hassan	....	....	....	8,285
Shimoga	....	....	....	6,500
Kadur	..	....	....	1,000
Chitaldrug	....	....	....	10,000
		Total	....	69,785

3. **Further information as to the extent to which the allotments have been utilized up to date in the several districts is awaited.**

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—c r s.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 22nd January 1909.

READ AGAIN—

Government Proceedings No. 3603-12—Agri 69-08-9, dated the 4th December 1908, authorizing the Revenue Commissioner to utilise, for granting gratuitous relief under Section 162 of the Famine Code, the sum of Rs 20,000 sanctioned for opening poor houses.

READ—

Letter No. D. 283, dated the 28th December 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that the totis and talaris in some of the districts are in distress, and requesting that he may be authorized to grant gratuitous relief in all cases in which such relief is admissible under the Mysore Famine Code of 1906

No. R. 5115-6—AGRI. 69-08-31, DATED-BANGALORE, 22ND JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—As totis and talaris are required to stay in their villages and attend to their duties which are likely to be heavier than usual on account of the present seasonal conditions, Government are of opinion that they are in need of some relief. They are accordingly pleased to authorize the Revenue Commissioner to grant relief to them under Section 177 of the Famine Code.

2. The Revenue Commissioner is also authorized to afford gratuitous relief in all cases in which such relief is admissible under the Famine Code.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 22nd January 1909.

READ—

The following letter No. D. 450, dated the 19th January 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore :—

With reference to * letter No. 439, dated the 16th December 1908, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, reporting on the condition of the district under Section 36 of the Mysore Famine Code, I have the honor to remark as follows :—

* Copy already sent with my D. O. No. 226—D, dated 19th December 1908.

2. The district has not any extensive forest area and the rainfall even in normal years is rather low; and there are no large rivers or channels so that people have mostly to depend on wells and tanks. Under such conditions, if the rainfall proves insufficient or untimely for two successive seasons, conditions of scarcity begin to prevail. The harvests of 1907-08 had already proved very disappointing owing to the almost total failure of the 'Hingar' rains in 1907. The next south-west monsoon, no doubt, brought in copious showers in May and June 1908; but the rainfall was much below the average in the next two months, though there were again fairly good showers in September, followed, however, by a partial failure of the north-east monsoon in October and a most disappointing break ever since. This resulted in a much poorer harvest than of 1907-08 and the prevalence of distress over a considerable portion of the district. The affected tracts comprise nearly 2,100 square miles (being thus more than half the area of the whole district) with a population of 315,000. The distress is spread over all the taluks.

3. Owing to poor harvests and exports of food grains, stimulated by the prevalent high prices, there is but small stock in the district, and the people have, therefore, mostly to depend on what may be imported by merchants. As yet there has been no want of necessary supply in the local 'Shandies.'

4. It is in regard to fodder that the district is faring worst. A considerable number of cattle have already been taken out to the several forests in other districts, and in the near future fodder will have to be imported largely into the district.

5. Judging from the poor attendance of cooly labour on the several works now in progress, in spite of the usual wages being paid instead of the smaller famine wages, it must be said that the pinch has not yet begun to tell on the people and compel them to resort to labour for a subsistence, and that time has not yet arrived for the starting of regular relief works. Moreover a large number of the able-bodied have gone in search of work in the malnad and paddy tracts, and will not begin to return for a month or so.

6. This district has been inspected by the Dewan and by myself. The Deputy Commissioner's request for an additional Assistant Commissioner for Kunigal and Tumkur Taluks has been complied with. The district will tax all the energy of the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants.

No. R. 5132-3—Agri. 85-08-11, DATED BANGALORE, 22ND JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

2. Government have noted the Revenue Commissioner's remarks that, judging from the poor attendance of cooly labour on the several works now in progress, in spite of the usual wages being paid instead of the smaller famine wages, the pinch cannot yet be considered to have begun to tell on the people and to compel them to resort to labour for a subsistence; and that time has not yet arrived for the starting of regular relief works. Government understand that this has not, however, prevented the Revenue Commissioner from having works—both large and small—ready in the affected tracts for employing labour whenever there should be a demand for work.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.

Exd.—C. P. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

The following letter No. D. 420, dated the 6th January 1909, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore :—

I have the honor to submit herewith for the information of Government copies of the marginally noted communications from the Inspector of Cattle Diseases and the Assistant Veterinary Inspector at Chikmagalur, reporting on my order on the condition of cattle brought into the malnad parts of the Tarikere Taluk. I have issued necessary instructions to the Veterinary Inspector to carry medicines with him in the future.

1. Letter dated (Camp Benkipur) 9th January 1909, from the Assistant Veterinary Inspector, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
2. Letter dated (Tarikere) 12th January 1909, from the Inspector of Cattle Diseases, to the Revenue Commissioner.

Letter dated (Camp Benkipur) 9th January 1909, from the Assistant Veterinary Inspector, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

I beg to bring to your notice that, as per instructions from the Revenue Commissioner, I went to Tarikere and proceeded to Lakkavalli on the 5th instant and saw the Amildar of Tarikere there. I learnt from him that no herds had been brought to Lakkavalli and that there were many in villages some miles from Lakkavalli. So the Amildar and myself went in search of cattle herds and before evening saw three herds, one from Tiptur Taluk with 80 head of cattle, one from Kunigal Taluk with about 130 head and one from Kadur Taluk with about 80 head. Cattle were suffering from "foot and mouth" disease and the climate of malnad did not seem to have suited the cattle and the cattle were not in very good condition. The loss of condition might have been due to the disease also. Not being aware of the prevalence of that disease, I had not taken medicines from Chikmagalur for that disease and so I asked the Amildar to purchase country medicines at Government cost at Tarikere and supply them to the herdsmen with instructions regarding the dressing. In addition to this they were advised to encamp themselves in places where good fodder could be procured in those parts and not to return to their native places.

The next morning the Amildar and myself went again on the same duty and saw 7 herds of cattle, many of these being from villages of Tiptur Taluk with cattle numbering about 600, and one herd of Tangli Seshaiyengar with about 250 head. Some of the herds from Tiptur Taluk were affected with "foot and mouth" disease, the others remaining healthy.

Information was received that some herds of cattle had come near Lingadahalli from the Tumkur District. I told the Amildar that my services might be required at Benkipur and that I would return after finishing my work, if any, that side and then we might go to Lingadahalli together, and the Amildar went on some other duty to other villages.

On my way to Tarikere I saw several herds of cattle from Turuvekere and Tiptur Taluks. The cattle of the former taluk numbered about 450 and those of the latter about 350. Some of these had "foot and mouth" disease. I told them that I would send medicines for the disease from Tarikere and instructed them not to be discouraged, but to stop in these parts alone for some months to come.

I came to Benkipur on the 7th and sent a message to the Amildar, Shimoga, to arrange to meet me, went to some villages where herds of cattle had come, inoculated cattle where rinderpest prevailed, advised the cattle owners to stop in these parts and returned to Benkipur just this noon.

I am going to Tarikere to-night and if my services are needed in that taluk I will accompany the Amildar to other villages and do the needful. Otherwise I return to Chikmagalur early.

P.S.—The cattle that are still in these parts will not be taken back in the near future.

D

Jan. 09 I—Rev. Sec. 3

Revenue (Agriculture), dated 22nd January 1909.

Letter dated Tarikere, 12th January 1909, from the Inspector of Cattle Diseases, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

I and Krishniengar, Assistant Veterinary Inspector, went yesterday towards Lakkavalli side, visited all the cattle sheds and enquired about the condition of cattle and men in charge of them. They have got sufficient fodder and water and their cattle are looking much better than those in Tumkur District or any other famished district. Specific diseases such as Anthrax, Rinderpest, Black Quarter have not broken out among these herds. Only a few cases of "foot and mouth" disease have been reported and the Assistant Veterinary Inspector has been giving the necessary medicines. The Amildar and the Veterinary Inspector have been advising those people and doing their best to prevent them from going back. I saw the hay kept at the Forest Lodge at Tarikere It is a mixture of karada and sunti grass only grown fibrous as it was not cut in time. It is more or less the same as we give the horses in Bangalore and Mysore regiments. Some of the cattle owners are willing to stop for a couple of months, but others complain that in spite of sufficient quantity of fodder and water available, their cattle are not picking up and that they don't stand the Malnad climate. The Amildar got your last D. O. from Nuggihalli and we will leave for Benkipur side to see Naranappa's cattle and also to meet Servegar Mudligiri Gowda and to advise him to help the cattle owners that have come from Tumkur District. I shall in my next, send in another short report about the condition of cattle in Benkipur side.

No. R. 5144-5—AGRI. 41-08-82, DATED BANGALORE, 22ND JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

2. Government are glad to note that prompt action has been taken to supply fodder and water to the cattle taken for grazing from the maidan parts to the State Forests of the Kadur District. The arrangements made to treat cases of disease among the cattle and to prevent the spread of the disease are satisfactory.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

Exd.—C.R.

READ--

The following notes of a Conference, on matters relating to the existing seasonal conditions, held in the Public Offices on Monday the 18th January 1909:—

Notes of a Conference, on matters relating to the existing seasonal conditions, held in the Public Offices on Monday the 18th January 1909.

The following Officers were present:—

The Dewan.
Both the Councillors.
The Chief Engineer.
The Revenue Commissioner.
The Conservator of Forests.
The General and Revenue Secretary to Government,
and The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar.

The subjects discussed at the Conference and the decisions arrived at are briefly noted below:—

1. *Supply of fodder.*—Government Order No. R. 4281-90—Agri. 41-08-72, dated 31st December 1908, shows the action taken so far in the matter.

The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar proposes to employ labour in cutting grass in plantations, and, after chopping it fine, to send it in bags for sale to raiyats at cost price. The idea is a good one and the Deputy Commissioner will be requested to start the work early and report the result of the experiment. He will be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 for this purpose.

The Revenue Commissioner will also be empowered to purchase chaff cutters and a fodder press, and arrange if possible for cutting grass in other districts also.

A separate allotment of Rs. 10,000 will be made to meet the cost of cutting and transporting fodder.

The Conservator of Forests, who had been to Shimoga and Kadur for studying the question on the spot, says that 5,000 tons of grass can be made available, but that raiyats do not seem to want grass for another month. Although there may not be much demand now for fodder, it is desirable that grass should be cut and transported to the different centres with a view to familiarise the raiyats and the malnad cattle with grass brought from jungles. The experiment is worth trying even at the risk of ultimate failure. Accordingly the Conservator will be asked to arrange to collect some 1,000 tons of grass at the rate of two or three tons per day and to consign one waggon load per week to each of the taluk kasbas of Arsikere, Tiptur and Tumkur and to Banasandra to be delivered, in the case of the taluk kasbas, a day previous to the weekly santhes.

2. *Opening of poor houses and gratuitous relief.*—There is no necessity at present for opening poor houses under the provisions of Sections 179 to 186 of the Famine Code; but the attention of Deputy Commissioners will be called to these provisions with a view to their being prepared to open poor houses when occasion arises. This will, as a rule, be only in populous places such as taluk kasbas, since in villages the arrangements already made for the grant of gratuitous relief in the shape of doles of grain render poor houses unnecessary. The details of the arrangements for the management of poor houses will be left to the discretion of district officers. The expenditure will be debited to the provision for gratuitous relief.

All along the main routes of emigration and immigration and on other routes where the Revenue Commissioner considers it necessary, Police Stations should be constituted relief depots under Section 255 of the Famine Code. Funds should be assigned to each such station from the allotment for gratuitous relief, and the police instructed that cases of starvation should be relieved immediately, and that people should be told where to go for work, where to go for fodder for cattle, etc.

3. *Opening of relief works in important centres like Bangalore and Mysore.*—In Mysore the works connected with City Improvement may be organized as relief works; and similarly the extension works in the Bangalore City. The co-operation of both non-official and official

agency should be enlisted in the management of these works by the appointment of Committees. The question of funds will be separately considered. Arrangements should be made for ascertaining the extent of influx of labour into these cities.

4. *Public works to be so managed to serve as resorts for famine labour.*—The Chief Engineer is agreeable to these works being carried out as relief works, except so far as regards works already given out on contract. Even as to these it may be possible to induce contractors to employ as far as possible local labour in need of relief, unless any contractor has already imported labour (such as that of Woddars) from outside and is pledged to employ it.

5. *A. D. P. W. Officer to accompany the Revenue Commissioner on tours or a D. P. W. Officer to go on circuit to put in order the revenue works started in the districts.*—The Revenue Commissioner wants Mr. T. G. Lakshman Rao, Assistant Engineer, to accompany him on his tours. The matter has been refered to the Chief Engineer who has agreed to it.

6. *A permanent advance of Rs. 5,000 to be sanctioned to the Revenue Commissioner and of Rs. 500 to each Sub-Division Officer in the affected tracts.*—As regards Sub-Division Officers it is enough if they are included among the officers to whom imprests can be given under the recent orders of Government. In regard to an imprest for himself, the Revenue Commissioner will make a formal referrence to Government.

7. (*a*). *Relief to be given to Amildars in affected taluks by the appointment of Magistrates.*—Wherever in affected tracts Taluk Sheristadars and Sub-Registrars are qualified to exercise criminal powers, they may be given Magisterial work. Whenever necessary, the Deputy Commissioners may arrange in communication with the Inspector-General of Registration for transfers of Sub-Registrars so as to secure qualified men in places where relief to Amildar Magistrates is necessary.

In places like Bangalore, Mysore and some of the other district head-quarters, retired Government officers may be appointed Honorary Magistrates.

Qualified Revenue Probationers may also be utilized and posted to taluks with 3rd class powers.

(*b*). *Investing Munsiffs and Sub-Judges with Magisterial powers and transferring the criminal work to them during the present season.*—This is noted for future action. The Chief Court may in the meantime be consulted as to whether, when civil work becomes less (as it is bound to do if the distress deepens), criminal work may be given to Sub-Judges and Munsiffs.

8. *Obtaining Civil and Criminal statistics from the Chief Court.*—In order to ascertain whether famine is telling on the work of the Courts, monthly statements of the Civil and Criminal work of Courts (showing number of cases instituted, disposed of and pending during each month) may be obtained from the Chief Court and passed on from the Secretariat to the Revenue Commissioner.

9. *Getting from the Excise Commissioner talukwar statements of Excise sales monthly.*—Similarly, statements of sales of toddy and arrack by taluks may be obtained from the Excise Commissioner and passed on to the Revenue Commissioner.

10. *Getting reports from Amildars of weekly santhes.*—The Revenue Commissioner may himself issue the necessary circular in this matter.

11. *Starting large public works.*—The Revenue Commissioner will select the works to be started in consultation with Deputy Commissioners and the Public Works Department.

12. *Well-boring instruments.*—An Assistant Engineer capable of working these implements may be attached to the Water-Supply and Stores Division and lent to the districts on requisition.

There is one set of implements in the Kolar District, where, therefore, the Assistant Engineer appointed may for the present be employed under the Deputy Commissioner.

13. *Importation of rice and fodder—Making necessary enquiries re freight, etc., by deputing an officer to Madras.*—The Revenue Commissioner has been requested to submit details in the matter of the reduction of the rates of freight for food grains and fodder, with a view to the Railway authorities being addressed in the matter. Action has already been taken in the matter of authorizing the officers of Government to correspond direct with the Railway authorities in ordinary matters while the present seasonal conditions last.

14. *Relief to Weavers*—The Revenue Commissioner has asked for an additional grant of Rs. 1,20,000 under this head and says that Rs. 10 to 15 for each loom is the maximum to be provided. As there is reason to think that there is some diversity in the system of relief adopted in the different districts, and that some of the methods adopted are open to objection, the Revenue Commissioner is being asked officially to submit information on certain points in order to enable Government to pass final orders.

Revenue (Agriculture), dated 23rd January 1909.

No. R. 5176-215—AGRI. 100-08-3, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Communicated to the Heads of Departments and other officers concerned for information and guidance.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Conservator of Forests.
The Comptroller.
The Inspector-General of Police.
The Inspector-General of Registration.
The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The President, Bangalore City Municipality.
The President, Mysore City Municipality.
The Chairman, Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.
The Registrar, Chief Court.
The Heads of other Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Ext.—C. P. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 25th January 1909.

No. R. 5276-315—Agri. 98-08-2, dated Bangalore, 25th January 1909.

Order.—In view of the distress existing in parts of the State, and of the possibility of elaborate measures for relief becoming necessary should the next Mungar rains fail, it is of the utmost importance that officers of all departments engaged, or likely to be engaged in future in relief operations, should be in a position to carry out their duties promptly and efficiently. They are expected to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the details of their duties as set out in the Mysore Famine Code, and in a briefer compass in the hand book on Famine Relief Administration. Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to impress on their subordinate officers the responsibility that devolves on them in this respect.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—All Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 27th January 1909.

READ—

The following letter No. 420, dated 15th January 1909, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District, regarding the supply of fodder to cattle in his district:—

"Referring to the last para of Government Proceedings No. R. 4281-90—Agri. 41-08-72, dated the 31st December 1908, *re* the arrangements to be made for the supply of fodder to cattle and the steps to be taken to prevent distress to the Kurubars and Soligars living in the State Forests, I have the honor to report as follows:—

2. It is learnt from a report received from the District Forest Officer, Tumkur, on the 11th instant that 11,350 head of cattle are now grazing in the State Forests of this district. Wells and springs for watering cattle have been excavated wherever possible in all the Forests. These and the already existing reservoirs are reported to be sufficient to supply drinking water to cattle grazing in the Forests.

3. As ragi straw is now available in most of the villages, the demand for jungle grass is not very great. An indent has been sent to the Conservator to supply for the present 200 tons of grass for this district.

4. The District Forest Officer reports that there are no Kurubars or Soligars in the Forests of this district and hence no relief measures are necessary."

No. R. 5430-2—AGRI. 41-08-83, DATED BANGALORE, 27TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

Rad.—C. R.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture) dated, 27th January 1909.

READ—

Docket No. R. 3694, dated the 10th December 1908, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, calling for an expression of his opinion as to whether it is not possible to make arrangements to give the prices current of food grains, etc, published in the Gazette by taluks instead of by districts as at present.

2. Letter No. 6204, dated the 16th December 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, reporting on the subject

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No. R. 5436-44—AGRI. 136-08-3, DATED BANGALORE, 27TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The fortnightly prices current of food grains and salt, both retail and wholesale, published in the Gazette, relate to more than 30 commodities. They are now given only with reference to the Head-quarters of the several districts. It would no doubt be more accurate and useful if arrangements could be made to publish them talukwar. But in view of the labour this would involve and the delay likely to be caused in their publication promptly in the Gazette, Government are pleased to direct that such prices current be given talukwar in respect only of rice (2nd sort), ragi and horse gram for which information will be available in the weekly season reports and as prevailing at the Head-quarters of the districts in respect of the other commodities.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To —The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 27th January 1909.

READ—

Letter from the Superintendent, Amrut Mahal Department, No 250, dated 13—15th January 1909, reporting that the Bikkigudda kaval in the Gubbi Taluk has been placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner for the use of village cattle.

No. R. 5445-6—AGRI. 115-08-6, DATED BANGALORE, 27TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to. Govt., Gen'l Rev. Depts.

To—The Superintendent Amrut Mahal Department.
The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.

Lxd—c. s

READ AGAIN—

Government Proceedings No. R. 6111-9—Agri. 70-06-5, dated the 18th December 1906, directing that the annual return of coffee cultivation in Mysore be submitted to Government not later than the 15th of March.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 7355, dated the 21st January 1909, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, in the matter of revising the form of the return so as to comprise information for a complete coffee season.

No. R. 5498-506—AGRI. 78-08-5, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The annual return of coffee cultivation will hereafter be furnished for the year ending 30th June so as to comprise information for a complete coffee season. The form in which it is to be furnished is also revised and appended to this Order. Government have no objection to the information regarding quantity being obtained by the Revenue Commissioner with the lb. as a standard but in the return to be submitted to Government, the quantity should be given in bushels.

2. The first return in the revised form will be that for the current official year.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

Statement of the production of coffee in ..... during the year ending 30th June .....

District	Number of plantations on 30th June	Area under coffee on previous 30th June	New area placed under coffee (including replanting in areas) abandoned in previous years	Coffee cultivation abandoned during the year	Total area under coffee	Area that has been plucked during the year	Area that has not been plucked during the year	Persons employed (daily average)		Quantity (in bushels of coffee)	
								Permanent	Temporary		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres			Cherry dried	Parchment

COLUMNS 3=6.—The sum of columns 3 and 4 *minus* column 5 should equal the total in column 6

COLUMNS 7 and 8.—The sum of these two columns should be equal to the total in column 6

COLUMN 10.—The number of persons employed for any period less than a year should be multiplied by the numbers of days in that period and the total divided by 365 [illegible] should be entered in this column For example, if an estate employed 30 persons for 90 days, 40 for 60 days and 100 for 15 days,

30×90=2,700
40×60=2,400
100×45=4,500

the total 9,600 divided by 365 gives 26 in round numbers which is the figure to be entered in this column

COLUMN 11.—The figures in this column are not intended to represent the same coffee in two stages (on the analogy of rice and paddy) but the actual quantity produced whether it be in the form of cherry dried or parchment coffee at the time of report

NOTE.—(a) The return should be despatched to the Government before the end of October each year and forwarded to the Residency by the 10th November

(b) Explanations of noticeable variations in the figures of the year compared with the previous year together with any information regarding the character of the season and crop to be run other points of interest connected with the condition and prospects of the industry, should be furnished

(c) If any rectifications or additional particulars are received after the return for the year has been submitted, a supplementary return for that year should be forwarded

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 30th January 1909.

READ—

The following letter No. 5632, dated the 21st January 1909, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore :—

I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, the result of the personal enquiries made by me during my recent visit to the Shimoga and Kadur Districts, regarding the supply of hay for the use of cattle in affected districts.

2. The supply of grass in the Shimoga District, within a radius of 20 miles of the Railway Station, is estimated at 2,500 tons and in the Kadur District, at 2,000 tons. About 25 tons of hay have now been collected at each of the following stations,—Shimoga, Benkipur and Tarikere. Further collection has been suspended pending reports from Amildars, to whom hay has been supplied at the Revenue Commissioner's request, as to its suitability for fodder. The people at Shimoga and Tarikere told me that the hay was as good as any that could be got in the forests, but I fear that the maidan raiyats, who are accustomed to feed their cattle with better fodder, will not endorse this opinion. Labour also it is difficult to procure in localities where grass is to be cut and exorbitant rates have had to be paid in collecting the quantity mentioned above. When extensive operations are undertaken, I hope to reduce the cost greatly by securing cheap labour from the affected parts.

3. A hay-pressing machine has been purchased and installed at Tarikere. It is capable of turning out 40 bales of four maunds each in a day. The outturn, it will appear, is very poor, and should a large demand for pressed hay arise, we shall have to purchase at least nine more presses.

4. The following are the details of cost of delivery of one ton of hay on rail :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cutting	2	0	0
Carting an average distance of 15 miles	7	8	0
Pressing	1	0	0
Loading	0	8	0
Total	11	0	0

After a time, I expect, however, to reduce the cost of transport to Rs. 5. Even then it appears rather heavy, but I cannot see my way to reduce it still further as it requires four good carts to carry one ton of hay in bundles. If raiyats in the affected tracts, who own carts and bullocks, could be induced to take them to Tarikere and Benkipur, they would not only secure free fodder for their cattle, but also earn a good hire. I beg that this suggestion may be commended to the notice of the Revenue Commissioner.

5. The prohibitive cost of railway freight will, I fear, however, prove a great bar to the extensive use of railway-borne hay by the raiyats. A covered waggon is capable of holding only a ton and a half of pressed hay and the freight is as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Tarikere to Arsikere	8	4	0
Do Tiptur	11	4	0
Do Tumkur	19	8	0

The cost of transport by cart will be nearly the same, or somewhat less, if we take into consideration the cost of loading and unloading. But I think the Railway authorities would be disposed to reduce their rates considerably if the object of the fodder supply is properly represented to them. The best course, however, appears to me is to secure village carts for transport from the source of supply to the destination. If the Revenue authorities take an interest in the matter, it should not be difficult to collect two or three hundred carts at Tarikere and Benkipur. Each cartman can be sure of making a net income of one rupee a day and thus be the means of supporting ten souls.

No. R. 55-46-55—AGRI. 41-08-87, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded and communicated to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, with the request that arrangements may be made to induce the raiyats in the affected tracts to make use of their carts and bullocks in conveying cut grass from State Forests, thereby not only facilitating the transport of hay but also increasing their own earnings.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

READ—

Letter No. D. 333, dated the 9th January 1909, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the following letter No. 430, dated the 4th January 1909, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District:—

"I have the honor to state that the price of ragi in Bangalore having for several weeks past ruled very high beyond the purchasing capacity of the poorer classes, it was considered necessary to take steps for alleviating the hardship thereby caused to them; and with this object in view, I suggested to some of the leading and influential merchants of the City the desirability of organizing a local Committee for promoting private charity and thereby affording some relief to the deserving poor. I am glad to be able to say that Mr. Harianna, son of the late Mr. Marianna, grain merchant of the Old Taragupet, and other merchants in the City kindly responded to my suggestion and about 65 of them were enlisted as members of the Committee for collecting funds for the relief of the poor in the City and administering the same in the manner to be decided by the Committee. At a meeting of the members convened on the 22nd November 1908, when about 20 persons were present, all of whom recognized that the time had arrived when it behoved the well-to-do classes to do their best to help, in the present season of distress, the poor whose resources had been very much straitened owing to the gloomy prospects of the season and the consequent rise in prices of food grains, especially of ragi, it was resolved that Mr. Harianna be appointed President and Treasurer of the Committee and that Messrs. G. Rachappa and Sajjan Rao Sindhe, its Joint Secretaries, and that a fund designated as "The Bangalore City Relief Fund" be raised for affording relief to the poor. In pursuance of the resolutions passed at the said meeting, subscription lists were opened, the amount subscribed up to date (25th December 1908) being Rs. 13,410 and out of this, a sum of Rs. 5,799 has already been collected by the Committee. As further resolved by the Committee and its meeting held on the 29th November 1908, four grain shops at the marginally noted places were opened, where ragi purchased out of the funds at the market rates is sold for the present at not less than 12 seers per rupee in limited quantities to the deserving poor, certified to be such by the members of the Sub-Committees appointed for conducting the transactions in each ward wherein the grain shop is located, the President and the Secretaries being however empowered to vary the selling price of ragi for the benefit of the poor, but not below 12 seers a rupee. Every person who is found to be deserving of the concession is provided with a ticket, wherein the name of the ticket-holder and the quantity of ragi to be sold to him daily are noted. The quantity of ragi sold to each ticket-holder was limited to four annas' worth if he has a small family to maintain, and to eight annas' worth if he has a large family; and subsequently the quantity was reduced to two annas' and four annas' worth a day to suit the convenience of the purchasers. Further, the sale of the article at concession rates is confined only to the days on which the ticket is produced.

1. Old Taragupet.
2. New Taragupet.
3. Nagarthapet.
4. Arlepet.

Up to the 25th December 1908, grain worth Rs. 6,228 was sold to 4,050 families at concession rates. Taking the family of each ticket-holder to consist, on an average, of five souls, the total number of persons who are the recipients of private charity now organized come to about 20,000 and steps are being taken by the Committee to collect further subscriptions to enable them to continue the charitable work for a period of six months.

No. R. 5557-65—AGRI. 117-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

2. From the correspondence read above, Government observe that a fund for the relief of the poor during the present season of distress has been opened by the leading merchants of Bangalore and that the subscriptions, either collected or promised up to the 25th December 1908, amount to Rs. 13,410. It is also observed that four grain shops have been opened in the Bangalore City at which ragi purchased at current market rates, is sold at considerably lower rates to the poorer classes on production of a certificate from one of the members of the Sub-Committee. The number of persons in receipt of this relief is estimated at 20,000.

Revenue (Agriculture), dated 30th January 1909.

3. Government desire to place on record their appreciation of the charitable undertaken by the merchants of Bangalore and their approval of the practical successful manner in which the system is worked. The Deputy Commissioner Bangalore District is requested to convey the thanks of Government to the ers of the Bangalore City Relief Fund Committee engaged on this work.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.

C. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture) dated, 30th January 1909.

Letters No. D. 301, dated 31st December 1903 and No. D. 340, dated 8th January 1909, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding correspondence between the Chief Engineer and himself on the subject of deputing certain Engineering Officers to the districts for relief duty.

No. R. 5573-5—AGRI. 116-08-3, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—In view of the large number of works that are, or are likely o be, started in the State for the relief of distress, Government consider that the Deputy Commissioners of Districts require the assistance of capable Engineering Officers in their task of supervision. They agree with the Revenue Commissioner n the opinion that it would be enough if the services of an Assistant Engineer or a Sub-Assistant Engineer are placed at the disposal of each of the Deputy Commissioners of the Tumkur and Kolar Districts, in which relief operations may have o be conducted on an extensive scale, capable Overseers being sent to the other districts. The selection and deputation of these officers will be left to the Chief Engineer in communication with the Revenue Commissioner.

2. The adjustment of the pay of the Engineering Officers deputed as above will be dealt with separately.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—C. R.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue (Agriculture), dated 30th January 1909.

READ

Letter No. D. 276, dated the 24th December 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, applying for a special grant of funds for the entertainment of six temporary Work Inspectors in the Tumkur District.

No. R. 5577-80—AGRI. 108-08-10, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—In view of the large number of works that have been, and are likely to be, opened in the Tumkur District, it is reported that the three Sanitary Inspectors and one Assistant Sanitary Inspector in the district are not sufficient to cope efficiently with the preparation of estimates and the supervision and other duties connected with these works. Government are pleased to sanction the entertainment temporarily of six Work Inspectors on a pay of Rs. 25 per mensem with an allowance of Rs. 7 per mensem each for a period of six months, beginning with the 1st February 1909. These officials should be entertained only as they become necessary with the expansion of operations and when the existing establishment of the Public Works Department and that at the disposal of the District and Municipal Boards have been fully utilized and found unable to cope with the additional work.

2. The expenditure of Rs. 1,152 involved on this account will be charged to famine expenditure.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.

Exd.—C. R.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPERS—

Subject No. 331 of the Representative Assembly Proceedings of 1905.

Summary of discussion.—A large extent of forest land hitherto included in the District Forest and used by the raiyats of Ramasamudra, Basavapura, Kurinanjipura Hebsur, Dudahalli, Arlipura and other surrounding villages for grazing cattle and procuring wood for agricultural implements has all been ceded to the Amrut Mahal Department The people of these villages are now without pasture for their cattle and without any means of getting the required agricultural implements. The restoration of such lands is prayed for.

Reply of Government.—The following villages are mentioned :—

1. Diddepura
2. Sargur.
3. Kagalvadi.
4. Nagavalli.
5. Hardanahalli.
6. Doddamole.
7. Chikmole.
8. Kodimole.
9. Venkatapura.

Statistics will be obtained and opinions called for as to whether there is any real hardship on account of the contraction of the District Forests to obtain wood for agricultural purposes.

(2) Subject No. 363 of the Representative Assembly Proceedings of 1906.

Summary of discussion.—When the State Forests were formed in this taluk a sufficient area was allotted for the District Forest to afford pasture for cattle and wood for agricultural implements of the raiyats of villages bordering on the State Forests Out of this area, a large extent has been subsequently given to the Amrut Mahal Department with the result that agriculture in these parts is in an unsatisfactory condition and much inconvenience is caused for procuring fodder. The Mysore District Deputy Commissioner has since refused to grant the request of the raiyats to restore the area given to the Amrut Mahal Department on the ground that the same is in charge of the Palace Department. It is therefore prayed that this portion may be included in the district jungle.

Reply of Government.—This cannot be done as the kaval is set apart solely for the use of the Palace cattle.

(3) Letter No. 86, dated the 10th August 1907 from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

With reference to your letters No. 8281. of the 12th March and No. 23—Ft. of the 3rd July 1907, and the previous correspondence calling for a report on Subject No 331 of the Representative Assembly of 1905 relating to the grant of certain district jungles in the Chamarajnagar Taluk to the Amrut Mahal Department, I have the honor to state as follows :—

2. On receipt of the first requisition, the Revenue Sub-Division Officer, Nanjangud, and the District Forest Officer, Mysore District, were both addressed on the subject. The District Forest Officer submitted his report first and upon that report this office letter No. 495 of the 12th January 1907 was addressed.

3. The Revenue Sub-Division Officer's communication which does not favour the views of the Forest Department has since been received and I reserved forming my opinion thereon until I was in possession of all the circumstances of the case

4. In the early part of 1901 when there was a scheme to train and sell Amrut Mahal bulls at the Santemarahalli fair, the Military Assistant in communication with the Amildar ascertained the existence of the two blocks of district jungle within the limits of the Chamrajnagar Taluk and moved Government to place the pasture of those jungles at his disposal. The Government temporarily placed the lands at the disposal of the Amrut Mahal Department and Amrut Mahal bullocks were kept there for some time, a large number were sold and afterwards the depot was abolished and the bullocks were removed elsewhere.

5 When the Amrut Mahal Department finished their work, the jungle should have been handed back to the Amildar of Chamrajnagar but circumstances so intervened, that there was necessity to find a grazing ground for the Palace cattle and the jungles were given to the Palace Department for a period of five years and that period is now drawing to close, and the lands are at present in the charge of that department.

6. The Palace Department lost some of their kavals owing to the restoration of a breached tank in the Nagamangala Taluk and in return therefor, the Palace cattle are grazing in the Hardanahalli District Forests and the Government have reserved to themselves the question of reconsideration of the case after the term of the lease to the Palace Department came to a close.

7. Taking advantage of the unsettled state of the affair, the adjoining villagers of the District Forest have petitioned Government and have also taken up the subject before the Representative Assembly as a local question.

8. The Revenue Sub-Division Officer thinks that nearly 22 villages with 20,907 heads of cattle mainly depend upon these two bits of District Forest for their pasture and agricultural requirements, and if these jungles are taken away from them the existing gomal and kharab lands in all those villages which measure only 3,750 acres will be just enough to meet the requirement of one half of the said number at 30 acres per 100 heads of cattle. The Division Officer's pleading on behalf of the raiyats deserves favourable consideration.

9. Taking these and other circumstances together, I am inclined to think that the formation of these two blocks into a State Forest will be detrimental to the interests of the 22 villages formerly using the above jungles for their purposes, and in modification of the views expressed in my letter No. 495 of the 12th January last, I beg to lay the following three propositions for the favourable consideration of Government. If this proposal is approved, it will meet the requirements of the raiyats, the Forest and the Palace Departments.

I. The portion of the District Forest lying to the east of the Honhole river proper inclusive of the bechurack Hongalavadi lands, plus the area comprised in the second block as per plan shall be formed into a State Forest. This block which lies on the line with the Punjur State Forest will be merged in the said State Forest.

II. The slice of ground to the west of Honhole river inclusive of the triangular bit between Honhole and the Chikhole coming from Talavadi, situated to the north of Atkulipur village and the Satyamangalam road shall be placed at the disposal of the Palace Department for such time as they may wish to graze the Palace cattle thereon.

III. The two small bits of land to the south of the road and the Atkulipur village may be reserved as District Forest for the use of the 22 villages referred to.

10. The above lands have their own natural boundaries and are well situated both for asturage and water supply. I would concede to the raiyats in the block reserved for Palace attle, the right to remove firewood, leaves, thorns, etc., for their domestic and agricultural urposes as by extending this concession, rank vegetation will not grow but on the other and growth of grass will have been facilitated and chances of tigers and panthers attacking he cattle will also have been minimised. The question of sandal reservation does not arise as ost part of the jungle continues to be under the supervision of Government and the blocks llotted for the raiyats do not contain much of sandal.

11. The file of papers on the subject is enclosed for further reference and favour of eturn.

(4) Note dated the 20th November 1907 by the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, tating that the Deputy Commissioner's proposals are very reasonable and may be given ffect to.

(5) Note dated the 14th January 1908 by the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, greeing to the Deputy Commissioner's proposals.

(6) Letter No. 45, dated the 23rd October 1908 from the Officer in charge of the 'alace establishments, stating that the proposals are acceptable to the Palace and may be iven effect to at once.

No. R. 4923-27—Ft. 170-05-5, dated Bangalore, 18th January 1909.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances explained, the Government are leased to approve of the proposals of the Deputy Commissioner and direct the pportionment of the forest as detailed below between the Palace and Forest Departments:—

(1) The tract lying to the east of the Honhole river to be reserved as a State Forest.

(2) The portion to the west of the Honhole river and north of the Atkulipur village to be assigned to the Palace cattle, the raiyats being allowed to remove irewood, etc., in the tract.

Forest, dated 18th January 1909.

(3) The two bits of land lying to the west, south and south-east of Atkulipur village to be set apart for the use of the villagers who are reported to have mainly depended upon this forest for their requirements.

2. The Conservator of Forests is requested to submit a draft Notification for issue under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation.

3. The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District is requested to communicate the above decision to the Representative members concerned.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, returning the vernacular papers and the maps.
The Officer in charge of the Palace Establishments.
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore.

Exd.—K. P. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

The following papers relating to the settlement of the Beerankere Forest in the Shimoga and Honnali Taluks.

(1) Letter No. 32, dated the 27th July 1908, from the Forest Settlement Officer in Mysore :—

I have the honor to report on the conclusion of the settlement of the Beerankere Forest in the Shimoga Taluk of the Shimoga District.

2. The initial notification under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation constituting the area as a State Forest appeared on pages 316 and 317 of the *Mysore Gazette*, Part I, English, dated 5th July 1906, and the proclamation required under Section 5 was issued by me on 10th August 1906 and the same appeared on pages 684 and 685 of the Kanarese Gazette, Part II, dated 13th September 1906. The notices were duly served on the villagers concerned through the Amildars of Shimoga and Honnali Taluks.

3. The locality was inspected and perambulated by me in company with the District Forest Officer and the Amildar on the 23rd February 1908, and I held an enquiry under Section 7 of the Regulation. None of the villagers concerned have any objection to the appropriation of the area as proposed by the Forest Department, except the villagers of Bannikere who urged the exclusion of 165 acres out of the proposed area The villagers of Chetnahalli and Musenahal also prayed for concessions of free grazing, etc.

The following claims were preferred to me :—

(i) Two claims to right of free grazing.

(ii) Two claims to right of way.

(iii) Five claims not falling under any one of the above, All the claims in (i), (ii) and (iii) were admitted and have been recorded in the B Register.

4. The time allowed for the preference of appeals expired on the 5th June 1908, and the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, has intimated in his docket No. 4505, dated 27th June 1908, that no appeals were received by him against my settlement decision.

5. The following records are herewith submitted :—

(i) "B" Register.

(ii) "C" Register.

(iii) Sketch map.

(iv) Boundary Notification

and (v) Topo tracing.

The date from which the reservation has to take effect may be inserted in the draft boundary notification.

(2) Letter No. 2220, dated the 18th August 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the settlement papers and stating that there is no objection to the issue of the final notification.

(3) Letter No. 3072, dated the 23rd October 1908, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, submitting his remarks on the settlement.

(4) Letter No. 120, dated the 25th November 1908, from the Forest Settlement Officer in Mysore, resubmitting the settlement papers after making the necessary corrections.

(5) Registers B and C.

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Beerankere State Forest—*concld.*

o.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Basappa, patel of Kunchenahalli, on behalf of villagers.	23rd Feb. 08	Requests that no more lands may be taken from this village, except the area of 98 acres now proposed.	..	No lands have been proposed to be taken from this village except this area.	The proposal of the Forest Department is confirmed, as this village has a large extent of gomal for its use The villagers also have no objection to the reservation (Sd) M Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer 23rd February 1908		
2	Jalachar, shanbhog of Beerankere, on behalf of raiyats.	Do ..	The villagers have no objection for the lands being reserved There are only 30 inhabitants.		The area proposed may be included as the villagers raised no objection	The number of cattle in the village is 62 and the area of gomal left is 524 acres, 9 guntas, which is more than enough I therefore, confirm the proposal. (Sd) M Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer 23rd February 1908		
3	Jalachar, shanbhog of Budigere, on behalf of villagers.	Do .	The lands proposed by the Forest Department may be included in the reserve		The proposal may be confirmed as the raiyats are in favor of reservation	The village is a bachumakh one, the extent of 164 acres out of gomal Survey No 16 will be reserved (Sd) M Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer 23rd February 1908		
4	Eswarappa, patel of Bannikere, on behalf of villagers.	Do	Requests that 165 acres out of the proposed area may be excluded for the use of the raiyats and the rest taken to the forest		May be excluded	The number of cattle in the village is 202 and the area of gomal remaining after reservation is 322 acres, 1 gunta, which, I think, is sufficient. Three hundred acres out of gomal Survey No 73 will be taken to the forest. 165 acres out of the proposed area, *viz.*, 465 have been excluded from the reserve. (Sd.) M. Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer 23rd February 1908.		

Revenue (Forest), dated 20th January 1909.

5	Mahadeviya, patel of Kellayur, on behalf of raiyats.	24th Feb. 08	The raiyats have no objection to offer regarding the reservation.	...	No objection raised by the villagers and hence the proposed area may be reserved.	This village is a depopulated one. Even after the reservation, the extent of gomal will be 471 acres, 20 guntas, deducting 36 acres included in the Devabal Block I. The proposal will therefore be confirmed. (Sd.) M. Shama Rao. Forest Settlement Officer. 24th February 1908.
6	Thotappa, patel of Sogalu, (Honnali Taluk) on behalf of villagers.	5th Mar. 08	The villagers are in favor of reservation, and therefore the proposal of the Forest Department may be confirmed.	...	The proposal may be confirmed as the villagers raised no objection.	The extent of 70 acres out of gomal Survey No. 96 will be taken to the forest, as the villagers have no objection for the reservation. The area of gomal remaining to the villagers for 667 cattle will be 434 acres, 20 guntas. (Sd.) M. Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 5th March 1908.
7	Gopalaiya, shanbhog of Chennahalli, on behalf of villagers.	Do	... The villagers have consented to the area being reserved, if they are granted the following concessions to be exercised in the forest, free.	...	The concessions asked for by the raiyats may be granted and the proposal confirmed.	The population of the village is 664 with 822 cattle. I think the area of 359 acres, 28 guntas of gomal remaining to the village after reservation is not sufficient, as the locality left, does not yield good grass this village has also contributed lands to the Haramugatta forest. The area proposed by the Forest Department will be reserved and the following concessions granted in the forest;— (I) The raiyats are allowed to graze their cattle, 822 in number except sheep and goats, free, in the area taken from this village, throughout the year. (II) To bring dry wood for fuel at the rate of four cart-loads per annum, per family, free of cost. (III) To bring grass for thatching at the rate of ten head-loads per annum, per family, free of cost, and (IV) To bring thorns for fencing at five cart-loads per annum, per family, free of cost. (Sd.) M. Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 5th March 1908.
			(1) Free grazing.	...	..	
			(2) To take fuel from the forest.	...	...	
			(3) To bring grass for thatch and	...	..	
			(4) To bring thorns for fencing	...	...	

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Beerankere proposed State Forest.

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
														Area		Assessment		Area		Assessment
			A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	S. No.	A.	G.	Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A.	G.	Rs. a. p.
Shimoga ...	Holahur ...	Kunchenahalli	3,649	11	561	9	515	38	1,197	19	1,315	0	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	.....
			...		...	..	..	..	Village site, etc 57	25	...	..	...	...	..	.....	.	..	...	... ..
			...	...	...	...	...		..		..	...	..	.		.....	..	...	.	.. .
			.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		..	.	..		.....	..	...	.	. ...
			...	..	...		..	...	..	...	..	...	...		...	... .	...	...	...	. .
			...	.	.	.	..		...	.	..	...	..	.	..	...	..	...	.	.....
			..	...		...	...			.	...	..	...	.	...	. ...	.	..	.	.
		Total ...	..	...	.	.			...	.		..	..		..	...	..	...	...	.....
			..	..	...	..	.	..	.	.	...	...	..	..	...	.....	...	.		..
Do ..	Do .	Beerankere	1,598	37	185	18	181	21	540	37	678	9		.	..	. .	..	...	.	... .
			.		..	..		..	Village site, etc 12	52	..	.	...	...			.	...	...	. .
			.	..	..		...	.	.	...	..		..	. .		..	...		.	... ..
		Total ...		..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...		.	...		.. ..	...	..	...	.
Do ...	Do ..	Sudegere	778	4	113	30	187	11	...	...	471	36	..	..		. .	..	..	..	.
			...					.	Village site, etc 2	7	...	..		...	..					. ...
		Total ...	...	...	..	..	...	...		.	..	..	.	..	..		..	...	...	...
Do ...	Do .	Bannihere	1,196	9	368	22	159	13	8	9	622	1	...	..	.	.. ..	...	...	.	.. .
			...	...	...	..	...	...	Village site 38	4	..	...	...	.	.	. ...	..	.	..	...
			..	.	...	.	...	...	.		...	..	..	...	...	.. ...				.....
		Total ...	.	...	.		..		..	...	...	..	...	..	.	.....	..	..	.	.....

C – Statement of lands taken up for the Beerankere proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Dutails of area taken								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								No. of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 9)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
			S. No.	Area A.	G.	S. No.	Area A.	G.	A.	G.	S. No.	A.	G.	S. No.	A.	G.	A.	G.		Rs. a p.
Shimoga ...	Holalur ..	Kunchenahalli ...	27	98	0	...	...	...	93	0	24	3	10	18	3	1	...	...	...	..
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.. ..
			...	...	...	..	..		...	...	27	93	34	49	387	32	..	.	...	*After deducting
			...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	31	46	34	50	350	0	..	...	..	220 acres taken
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 52	176	2	51	572	27	...	...	..	to Devabal
			...	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	†109	82	25	125	1	3	...	...	..	Block I
			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	41	0	39	124	0	17	...	..	..	†After deducting
			...	...	...	..	..	...	...		116	15	35	..	...	...	...		...	450 acres do
		Total ...	1	98	0	..	..	..	98	0	7	419	18	6	1,315	0	1,734	19	284	... .
		Taken Devabal Block I	...	480	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ..	...	..	....
Do ...	Do ...	Beerankere ...	24	512	0	14	154	0	...	...	24	13	1	2	424	34	...	...	...	... .
			...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	..
			...	...	...	...	...		...	...	33	2	6	14	99	15	...		.	.. .
				...		.	.	...	.	...	15	13	30	...	..	...	..	.	..	.....
		Total ...	1	512	0	1	154	0	666	0	3	28	37	2	524	9	553	6	62	. ....
Do ...	Do ...	Budigere ...	...	...	...	16	164	0	...	...	...	...	.	16	101	30	...	..	...	... ..
			...	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	.	... ..
			...	...	...	..	...	...		.			..	26	209	6		...	..	.....
		Total ..	...	...	...	1	164	0	164	0	...	...	.	2	310	36	310	36	(Bechanak)	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Bannikere ...	...	...	...	73	300	0	...	...	11	3	22	73	309	3	..	...	...	... .
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
			...		...	...	..	.	...	..	78	1	22	65	12	38	...	..	..	.....
			...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	94	3	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	300	0	300	0	3	8	9	2	322	1	330	10	202	..

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Beerankere proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken						
													Occupied				Assessed waste		
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				7		
			A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A	G	S. No.	Area A.	Area G.	Assessment Rs. a p.	S. No.	Area A.	Area G.	Assessment Rs. a. p.
Shimoga ...	Holalur ...	Kallapura	1,216	30	36	8	497	28	13	29	660	20	.	...	...		...		..
									Village site										
			..	.	...		...	..	8	25	...		.	...	...	. ...	...		..	...
		Total ...		..	..		.	.	.	..	..		..		...	. .	...	..		.. ..
		Taken to Devabai Block I	..		...	.	..	.						...		..	..	...		. ..
Honnali ..	Kaikatte .	Chatnahalli .	2,611	21	827	39	86	23	1,057	28	535	23	.		...	...	.	..	.	. .
									Village site, etc.											
				..		..	..		103	28	.	.		.	..	.. ..	...	...	..	... .
		Total .	.			..	.	..	.			.	..	.		..	..		..	.
		Taken to Haramghatta Block	.	.	..		.					.	.			.	.		...	. ...
Do ..	Belaguthi ...	Musanahal	1,344	8	360	22	89	18	28	37	823	11	..			...	.	.	...	... ...
									Village site, etc											
			..	...	..	.	...		42	0	...	...			..	.	.	..		.
		Total ...	...	.	.	.				..					...		.			.
		Taken to Haramgatta Block	.	.	.	..	...			..	..	..	.	...	.	. ..	.	.	.	.
Do ...	Chatnahalli ...	Sogalu	2,198	13	1,415	34	130	28	32	10	504	20	.		...	.	.			. .
									Village site, etc.											
			..	..	.			..	115	1	.	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	...
		Total ...	..	...	..	...		...	.	.	...	...	...			. ..	...	. .	...	..
		Grand Total ...	..		.	.	.	..	...				..	...	...	.. ..	..	.	.	.

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Beerankere proposed State Forest—*concld.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 9)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
			S. No.	Area A.	G.	S. No.	Area A.	G.	A.	G.	S. No.	Area A.	G.	S No.	Area A.	G.	A.	G.		Rs. a. p.
Shimoga ...	Holalur ...	Kalhapura ...	...		..	55	154	0	..	...	25	10	6	55	*471	20	...	...	.....	* After deducting 35 acres taken to Devalal B. I
			...	...	..	..	..	..	.	...	30	0	23	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
			...	...			.	..	...	...	50	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
		Total ...	...	..	...	1	154	0	154	0	3	13	29	1	471	20	485	9	...	Beeharakh.
			...	..	...	.	35	0	..	...	...	..		...	...	...	..	...	...	
Honnali ...	Kalkatte ...	Chatnahalli ...	17	69	0	83	132	...	.	0	17	478	18	83	‡359	78	...	.	.....	* After deducting 43 acres, 35 guntas taken to Haramgatta Block.
			42	302	...	...	....	...	...	...	42	198	23	...	..	..	...	...	.....	
			..	.	..	...	.	..	...	...	113	19	27	..	...	...	...	.	.. ...	
		Total ...	2	371	.	1	132	...	503	...	3	686	28	1	359	28	1,417	16	332	
			...			...	45	35			...	.	.	...	.	...	.	...		
De ...	Balagutthi ..	Musenahal ..	...	..	..	19	190	0	..	...	1	28	37	19	†181	26	..	..	.....	‡After deducting 303 acres, 5 guntas taken to Haramgatta.
			...	..		.	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	41	148	20	...	..	.....	
			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...				...	...	.....	
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	190	0	190	0	1	28	37	2	330	6	359	3	193	
			..	...	...	...	303	5	..	.	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	.....	
Do ...	Chatnahalli ..	Sogalu ...	...	...	.	96	70	0	70	0	68	32	10	96	434	20	...	...	.. ...	
			...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	. ...	
		Total ...	...	...		1	70	0	70	0	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	... '	
		Grand Total ..	...	981	0	...	1,164	...	2,145 or 3·35 square miles		...	..	..	..	...		...		.. ..	

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

No. R. 5013-17—Ft. 59-08-6, dated Bangalore, 20th January 1909.

Order thereon.—The Conservator of Forests objects to the Settlement Officer having allowed free grazing throughout the year to the raiyats of Chatnahalli and Musenahal. The Settlement Officer explains that the concession is necessary as the locality is a plain tract with sparse growth of grass and that sheep and goats will be excluded from the area. Under the circumstances, Government are pleased to approve of the settlement made by the Forest Settlement Officer. The draft Notification submitted by him is approved and will be published as hereunder in the *Mysore Gazette* under Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Regulation, No. XI of 1900, the 1st March 1909 being fixed as the date from which the block will be declared a State Forest.

2. The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District is requested to promulgate the boundaries of the Forest in the localities in which it is situated.

3. The appropriation of 981 acres of Kharab and 1,164 acres of gomal land taken for the forest is sanctioned.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, with map and Registers B and C.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Forest Settlement Officer in Mysore.
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements.

Exd.—C. R.

NOTIFICATION

No. R. 5018—Ft 59-08-7, dated 20th January 1909.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Regulation (XI of 1900), that, from 1st March 1909, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the Schedule annexed to this Notification, shall be deemed to be a "State Forest," subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof:—

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluk	Approximate area	Name of block	Boundaries
Shimoga	Shimoga and Honnali Taluks	3·35 square miles	Beerankere	*North.*—Starting from the east corner of Survey No. 56 of Kallapura, the line runs north-east through Survey Nos. 55 of Kallapura for a distance of 13 chains, 96 of Sogalu for a distance of 32 chains and 17 of Chetnahalli for a distance of 35 chains to the south-west corner of Survey No. 41 of the last named village; then south-east through Survey No. 42 of Chetnahalli for a distance of about 52 chains; then the west side of Survey No. 44 to its south-west corner; then its south side and west side of Survey No. 43 to the south-west corner of the latter survey number; then the south side of the same number to its south-east corner; then the east side of the same survey number

Revenue (Forest), dated 20th January 1909.

to its north-east corner; then east through Survey No. 83 of Chetnahalli for a distance of about 23 chains, and 19 of Musenhal for a distance of about 20 chains to the south-west corner of Survey No. 24 of the same village; then south-east through Survey No. 19 of Musenhal for a distance of about 85 chains to a point about 12 chains east from the trijunction bandhs of Suthukote. Bannikere and Musenhal.

East.—Thence south-west along the village boundary of Suthukote and through Survey No. 73 of Bannikere for a distance of 80 chains to a point in the western boundary of Survey No. 73 about 28 chains south-east from the trijunction bandhs of Bannikere, Budigere and Beerankere villages; then south-east along the village boundary of Bannikere for a distance of about 43 chains; then south-west through Survey No. 16 of Budigere for a distance of about 20 chains to the north-east corner of Survey No. 15 of the same village.

South.—Thence north-west through Survey No. 16 of Budigere for a distance of about 62 chains to the north-east corner of Survey No. 31 the same village, touching the north-east corner of Survey No. 22; then in the same direction through Survey No. 24 of Beeranakere for a distance of about 50 chains to the north-west corner of Survey No. 22 of the same village; then the north side of Survey No. 23 and through Survey No. 24 for a distance of about 12 chains to the north-west corner of Survey No. 34; then south-east through Survey No. 24 for a distance of about 22 chains to the north-east corner of Survey No. 14; then through the same Survey number for a distance of about 30 chains to the south-west corner of Survey No. 21; then south-west through Survey No. 14 for a distance of about 48 chains to the north-east corner boundary of Kunchenahalli State Forest; then west along the same boundary to a point about 5 chains east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 37 of Kunchenahalli.

West.—Thence north along the village boundary of Beerankere to the north-east corner of Survey No. 37 of Kunchenahalli; then north-west through Survey No. 27 of the same village for a distance of about 70 chains, touching the north-east corner of Survey No. 26 to a point about 11 chains east from the southern corner of Survey No. 61 of Kallapura; then in the same direction through Survey No. 55 for a distance of about 58 chains touching the east sides of Survey Nos. 61 and 60 to the starting point.

REMARKS.

A.—The following rights of ways are admitted within the block.

(i) *Foot-path.*—From Chetnahalli to Beerankere, four feet wide and about one mile and one furlong long, open for men and cattle only all the year round. It enters the forest in its northern boundary in Survey No. 42; runs south through Survey Nos. 42 of Chetnahalli and 24 of Beerankere and quits the forest in the southern boundary in Survey No. 24.

(ii) *Foot-path.*—From Chetnahalli to Bannikere, four feet wide and about one mile long, open for men and cattle only, throughout the year. It enters the forest in its northern boundary in Survey 83, goes south-east through the same number and Survey Nos. 19 of Musenhal and 73 of Bannikere and quits the forest in the eastern boundary in Survey No. 73.

B.—The following concessions are allowed within the block.

The villagers of Chetnahalli and Musenahal are permitted to graze their cattle (Chetnahalli 322 cattle, Musenahal 193 cattle) free, in the lands taken to forest from their villages throughout the year, to bring dry wood for fuel at four cart loads per annum, per family, free of cost, to bring grass for thatching at two head loads per annum, per family, free of cost, and to bring thorns for fencing at five cart loads per annum, per family free of cost.

N. B.—A margin of five chains may be left along the edge of cultivation, when clearing the final demarcation line.

By Order,
K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

The following papers relating to the settlement of the Jog Forest in the Sagar Taluk.

(1) Letter No. 24, dated the 11th July 1908, from the Forest Settlement Officer.

I have the honor to report on the conclusion of the settlement of the Jog Forest in the Sagar Taluk of the Shimoga District.

2. The initial notification under Section 4 of the Mysore Forest Regulation constituting the area into a State Forest was published on the 19th June 1902, with Government Notification No. 922—4862. The proclamation under Section 5 of the said Regulation was issued on 26th May 1903 by the Settlement Officer in respect of this block, Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer.

3. The block was perambulated and inspected by the late Mr. Ananda Rao, on the 27th March 1906; but the officer did not hold an enquiry into the several claims, as the Range officer who was present requested him to postpone the same, as he wanted to move the Conservator of Forests for proposing a new line of demarcation, including some more survey numbers.

4. Later on, the Conservator of Forests requested me in his No. 5485, dated 22nd January 1907, to take up the settlement of the Jog Forest as at first proposed, any addition to it that may be found necessary hereafter being treated as a separate block. Accordingly I perambulated and inspected the boundaries of the block on the 29th February 1908, and held an enquiry into the claims of the villagers. The Patel of Talakalale and Karagal who represented both the villages requested on behalf of the raiyats that the demarcation line might be thrown back from the edge of cultivation and also that certain concessions (noted in the "B" Register) might be granted. The Amildar requested on behalf of the public visiting the Gersoppa Falls that sixty acres all round the travellers' bungalow which had been included in the proposal may be excluded. All the above claims were admitted by me. A road leading from Sagar to Jog travellers' bungalow which passes through the North Canara limit, is also admitted.

5. The Deputy Commissioner has intimated in his docket No. 4506, dated 27th June 1908, that no appeal has been received by him against my decision.

6. The following records are herewith submitted:—

1. "B" Register.
2. "C" Register.
3. Boundary notification.
4. Sketch map, and
5. Topo tracing.

The date from which the reservation has to take effect may be inserted in the draft boundary notification.

(2) Letter No. 1671, dated the 1st August 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the above report with his opinion.

(3) Letter No. 2698, dated the 2nd October 1908, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, pointing out certain discrepancies in the boundaries of the forest in question.

(4) Letter No. 137, dated the 12th December 1908, from the Forest Settlement Officer in Mysore, resubmitting the settlement papers, the boundary statement having been duly revised.

(5) Registers B & C.

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Jog State Forest.

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Padumiah, patel of Talakalale and Karagal, on behalf of the raiyats of those villages.	29th February 1908.	Represents that the demarcation line runs near the edge of cultivation thereby causing much inconvenience to the raiyat population and therefore begs that the line may be ordered to be thrown back from the edge of cultivation There is no objection to include other numbers.		May be done	The Forest Department has brought the line to the edge of cultivation near Survey Nos 25 and 132 and by this it will be a hardship to the raiyats of these lands for cultivating purposes and for grazing and therefore 20 acres in Survey No 25 and 100 acres in Survey No 132 will be excluded and the line altered accordingly Survey Nos 60 and 26 of Talakalale in full, and 410 acres out of Survey No 16 of Karagal will be reserved (Sd) M Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer 29th February 1908		
2	Do	Do	Requests that the following concessions which were hitherto being enjoyed by the raiyats may be granted in the forest — (i) To take cane from the forest, free of cost, for making ropes, etc, for agricultural purposes. (ii) Thadasalu for broom-sticks (iii) Vate for making thatties.		May be granted	The villagers of Talakalale and Karagal are permitted to take in the forest, free of cost, cane for agricultural purposes, Thadasalu for broom sticks and vate for thatties at 10 head loads of each, per annum, per family (Sd) M Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer 29th February 1908		
	Do	Do	States that the Maharata Kunbis who settle in the above two villages may be permitted to bring from the forest cane for manufacturing boxes, etc, free of cost, as they were enjoying this privilege up till now		May be given	The Kunbis who may settle in Talakalale and Karagal are permitted to bring cane for manufacturing boxes, etc, from the State Forest, on a license fixing the quantity, to be given by the Forest Department, paying a fee of one anna per annum per individual (Sd) M Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer 29th February 1908		

Revenue (Forest), dated 22nd January 1909.

4	Amildar of Sagar Taluk.	29th February 1908.	Requests that 60 acres all round the Jog travellers' bungalow which now stands on Survey No. 61 of Talakalale, may be left for the use of those visiting the Gersoppa Falls.	....	May be left	...	1,660 acres and 8 guntas out of Kharab Survey No 61 of Talakalale has been proposed by the Forest Department to be included in the forest. I think the extent asked for by the Amildar is very necessary for the use of the public who visit the Gersoppa Falls, and therefore I order that 60 acres out of Survey No. 61 to be excluded from the reserve. (Sd.) M. Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 29th February 1908.	.....
5	Forest Settlement Officer on behalf of the public.	Do ...	Claims right of way over the road leading from Sagar to Jog travellers' bungalow which passes in North Canara limit, for the use of the public who visit Gersoppa Falls.	.....	May be admitted	...	Admitted. The road maintained by the Public Works Department, leading from Sagar to Jog travellers' bungalow, is to be open for men, cattle and carts at all times. (Sd.) M. Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 29th February 1908.	.....

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Jog Blocks A. & B. proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Villages	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
														Area		Assessment		Area		Block A. Assessment
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
			A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	S. No.	A.	G	Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A.	G.	Rs. a. p.
ar	Bharangi ...	Talakalale	16,673	11	277	9	2,462	32	5,657	19	7,682	25	..	..	...	... ..	...	...	...	.. ..
			...	...	..	...	...	...	Village site,etc.		...	...	...	..	-	.. ...	.	...	...	.....
			...		..	...	...	..	593	6	...	...	...	..	..	. ..	.	...	...	.. ..
		Total ..	...		...	...	.	.		...		...	...		...	.. ...		...	...	.....
ka	Do ...	Karagal	1,620	33	30	28	57	38	753	5	728	32		..	...	.....	.	..	...	... ..
			...	...	...	...	.	..	Village site,etc.			...	.	...	...	.....	..	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	..	..	50	10				...	..	... ..	.	...	...	..
		Total ...	...	..	...		..	...		.	.	...	.	...	...	... ..		... .	...	...
																				Block B.
Do	Do ...	Talakalale	*Vide* details in Block A.										...	...		... ..		..	...	... ..
													...	...	...	... ..	...	..	...	... ..
			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...		.. .	...	..	...	.....
			...	..	...	...	-	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	. ...	...	...	...	... ..
			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	.....	...	...	...	... ..
			...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	.. ..
			.	.	...	..		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... .	...	...	...	.....
			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	.	..	.....
			...	...	...	...	.		...	...	...	...	...			.....				.....
		Total of Block B ...	...	...	..	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	.. ...	...	...	...	.....
		Total of Block A ...		..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...
		Grand Total ...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	... ..	...	...	...	...

Statement of lands taken up for the Jog Blocks A & B proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of areas taken								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands and pensions (column 9)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
			S. No.	Area A.	G.	S. No.	Area A.	G.	A.	G.	S. No.	A.	G	S. No.	A.	G.	A.	G.		Rs. a. p.
Sagar ...	Bharangi ...	Talakalale ...	61	1,600	3	60	4,513	22	6,113	25	*Vide* details in Block B.						...	...	... ...	.....
			...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.....	.....
		Total ...	1	1,600	3	1	4,513	22	6,113	25	..		..	...	..	..	...	..	... ..	.
Do ...	Do ...	Kargal ...	16	410	...	...	...	...	410	0	16	326	10	2	728	32	...	..	.....	.....
			...	.	..	...	...	...	...	.	17	11	5	..	..	..	.	...	.....	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5	30	.	..	...	.	..	...	...
		Total ...	1	410	...	...	...	...	410	0	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	.	..	. ..
Do ...	Do ...	Talakalale	24	199	...	25	636	39	736	39	107	53	17	11	618	32	...	...	... ..	... .
			26	2,075	2	..	..	..	2,075	2	109	73	5	12	255	8	...	...	.....	.....
			172	148	...	...	...	...	148	...	110	16	7	25	20	...	..	.	.....	.....
			...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	114	14	15	53	669	8	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	14	15	44	566	35		...	.....	.....
			...	..	..	...	..	...	...		116	117	18	52	2	29	...	...	. ...	.. .
			...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	222	46	39	103	31	..	...	...	.....	.. .
			..	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	119	2	4	104	64	17	..	...	.. ..	. .
			..	..	..	...	...	..	...		121	1	28	105	40	32	...	...	*After de-	.. ..
			..	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	24	55	7	106	39	11	..	...	ducting	.....
			...	...	...	..	..	...	...		132	540	12	127	42	.	.	...	the area	. ...
			.	.	..	...	..	...	...	.	61	*392	18	134	18	84	...	...	included	... .
			..	.	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	135	142	39	...	.	in Block	.....
			...	...	..		..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		..	.	...	A.	..... .
		Total of Block B. ...	4	2,323	2	1	636	39	2,960	1	.	..		..	..	..	..	...	.	.
		Total of Block A. ...	2	2,010	3	1	4,513	22	6,523	25	...			..		..	..	...	.....	... ..
		Grand Total ...	5	4,333	5	2	5,150	21	9,483	26	or 14·81 square miles						...	...	... ..	.....

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

No. R. 5106-10—Ft. 46-08-6, dated Bangalore, 22nd January 1909.

Order thereon.—The area of the forest as originally notified was 15 square miles. The Settlement Officer has reduced it to 14·81 square miles and for purposes of convenience the forest has been divided into two blocks. The settlement of the forest as effected by the Settlement Officer is approved and the accompanying notification describing its boundaries will be published in the *Mysore Gazette*, the 1st of March 1909 being fixed as the date from which the block shall be declared a State Forest, the concessions granted therein to the neighbouring raiyats being entered as a foot note

2. The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District is requested to promulgate the boundaries of the forest in the localities in which it is situated.

3. The details of the area taken up for the forest are noted below:—

Kharab lands		4,333-5
Gomal	,,	5,150-21
Total		9,483-26

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Conservator of Forests in Mysore
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements.
The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, with map and Registers B and C
The Forest Settlement Officer in Mysore

Exd.—C R

NOTIFICATION.

No R 5111—Ft 46-08-7, dated 22nd January 1909.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Regulation (XI of 1900), that, from 1st March 1909, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the Schedule annexed to this Notification, shall be deemed to be a "State Forest," subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof.—

Schedule.

District	Taluk	Approximate area	Name of block	Boundaries
Shimoga	Sagar	14·81 squar miles	Jog Forest, Blocks A and B	BLOCK A. *North and East.*—Starting from the angle formed by the Sharavati river and North Canara boundary, the line runs north-east along the right bank of the Sharavati river for a distance of about five miles and turns south and goes through Survey No. 61 of Talakalale for a distance of about two furlongs and east for a distance of three furlongs and again turns north-east for a distance of two furlongs thereby excluding the travellers' bungalow with 60 acres all round and goes along the village boundary of Talakalale and right bank of the Sharavati river to the north-west corner of Survey No. 1 of Kargal; then south-east along the western boundary of Survey No. 2 of Kargal to Cairn A

Revenue (Forest), dated 22nd January 1909.

South.—Thence through Survey No. 16 of Kargal for a distance of about one mile to the trijunction bandhs of Survey No. 16 of Kargal and Nos. 62 and 61 of Talakalale; then south-west through Survey No 61 of Talakalale for about five furlongs to the north-west corner of Survey No. 63 of the same village; then south along its western margin touching the northern and western corner of Survey No. 63, and following the foot-path from Kargal to Talakalale to Cairn B; then in a north-westerly direction along the east sides of Survey Nos. 116, 74 and 76 to the south-east corner of Survey No. 55 of Talakalale; then west along the north side of Survey No. 55 to its north-west corner; then north along the east side of Survey No. 112 to its northern corner; then south-west along the north side of Survey No. 112 to the common bandhs of Survey Nos. 60 and 26; then north-west along the boundary of Block 'B' to the northernmost corner of Survey No. 26 taken to Block B.

West.—Thence north-east along the boundary of Sulimane village of North Canara to the starting point.

Remarks.

A. The following right of way is admitted within the block:—

The road maintained by the Public Works Department, leading from Sagar to Jog travellers' bungalow, is to be open for men, cattle and carts at all times. It enters the forest in the eastern boundary in Survey No. 16 of Kargal and goes through the same survey number for a distance of about 2½ furlongs and goes to the bungalow.

BLOCK B.

North and east.—Starting from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 26 of Talakalale the line runs south-east along the west side of Survey No. 60 to the common bandhs of Survey Nos. 60 and 26 of Talakalale; then south-west along the west side of Survey No. 112 of the same village to its western corner; then south-east along the west side of Survey No. 112 to its south-west corner; then east along its east side to the trijunction bandhs of Survey No. 112, 113 and 58 of Talakalale village; then the west side of Survey Nos. 58, 57, 97, 111 and 44 to the northernmost corner of Survey Nos. 43; then south-west along the north side of Survey No. 33 to the north-west corner of Survey No. 94; then south along the west side of Survey No. 33 to the western corner of Survey No. 29; then in the same direction through Survey No. 25 for a distance of about 30 chains; then east for a distance of about 12 chains to the south-west corner of Survey No. 31; then south-east along the west side of Survey No. 33 to the common bandhs of Survey Nos. 25, 33, 11 and 24 of Talakalale; then south-west through Survey Nos. 24 and 132 of the same village, for a distance of about 120 chains to the northernmost corner of Survey No. 131.

South.—Thence west through Survey No. 132 for a distance of about 32 chains to the North Canara boundary (c).

West.—Thence north-west and north-east along the North Canara boundary to the starting point.

Remarks.

B. The following concessions are admitted within the block:—

(*N. B.*—This applies for both the blocks.)

1. The raiyats of Talakalale and Kargal are allowed to take in the forest free of cost, cane for agricultural purposes, thadasalu for broom-sticks and vate for thattis at ten head loads of each, per annum, per family.

2. The Maharatta Kunbis who may settle in Talakalale and Kargal are permitted to take from the forest, cane for manufacturing boxes, etc., on a license fixing the quantity to be given by the Forest Department, paying a fee of one anna per annum per individual.

By Order,

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

The following papers relating to the settlement of the Hadikere Forest in the Tariker Taluk.

(1) Letter No. 273, dated the 12th April 1908, from the Forest Settlement Officer.

I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the conclusion of the settlement of the Hadikere Forest in the Tarikere Taluk of the Kadur District.

2. The initial notification under Section 4 of the Mysore Forest Regulation, appeared on pages 62 and 63 of the *Mysore Gazette*, Part I, English, dated the 19th February 1903, and the proclamation required under Section 5 of the said Regulation was issued by Mr. Ramaswami Iyer, the then Forest Settlement Officer, which appeared on pages 110 and 111 of the *Mysore Gazette*, Part II, Kanarese, dated 26th March 1903.

3. Mr. Ramaswami Iyer held an enquiry under Section 7 of the Regulation in May 1903, and he divided the proposed area into two blocks "Eastern" and "Western." He recorded his decision disallowing the reservation of the Eastern Block in the month of July 1904 and sent copy thereof to the Amildar of Tarikere, for being announced to the villagers concerned. The decision however having been announced by the Hobli Shekdar, a reference was made to Government, and the Government ordered in their Proceedings No. R. 10949—Ft. 163-04-2, dated 6th May 1905, that the decision recorded by Mr. Ramaswami Iyer should be reannounced to the parties concerned, the time allowed for appeal counting from the date of such announcement. My predecessor, the late Mr. Ananda Rao, accordingly announced the decision on the 30th and 31st May 1905.

4. On appeal, the Deputy Commissioner remanded the case for further enquiry and resettlement, and the Government held in their Proceedings No. 11802—Ft. 150-05-2, dated 14th March 1906, that this order should be carried out. Accordingly, the late Mr. Ananda Rao perambulated and inspected the area comprising the two blocks, between the 5th and 9th May 1906, and passed his decision in respect of the Western Block only. He could not record his decision in regard to the Eastern Block, as the villagers of Kenchapura and Sirigilipura did not appear before him though served with notices.

5. *Eastern Block.*—I perambulated and inspected the lands of the above two villages *viz.*, Kenchapura and Sirigilipura and passed an order against the reservation of the whole Eastern Block on the grounds that ten villages from which lands were now proposed to be taken, had already contributed their quota to the Ubrani State Forest of the Shimoga District, which was settled by Mr. Thirumalachar in 1891, and that considering the present claims of the villagers and the needs of their cattle there were no sufficient reasons to retrench any portion of the lands left for the use of the villagers according to Mr. Thirumalachar's settlement of 1891.

6. On the appeal of the District Forest Officer against this decision of mine, the Deputy Commissioner allowed the proposal of the District Forest Officer in respect of nine villages as noted in the 'B' Register.

7. The Deputy Commissioner informs me in his No. 199, dated 6th August 1907, that no appeals were preferred to him against the settlement decision of the Western Block conducted by the late Mr. Ananda Rao.

8. Thirteen claims relating to the Western Block were preferred.—

(i) Four claims to right of free grazing.

(ii) One claim to right to water.

(iii) Six claims to right of way.

and (iv) Two claims to rights not falling under any one of the above. Of the four claims in (i), three were rejected and one allowed by altering the proposed line. The claim in (ii) was admitted and recorded in the 'B' Register. All the claims in (iii) were admitted, and the two claims in (iv) were rejected.

9. The following records are herewith submitted.

Western Block.

(1) "B" Register.

(2) "C" do

(3) Boundary notification.

(4) Sketch map.

(5) Topo tracing.

Forest, dated 18th January 1909.

Eastern Block

(1) "B" Register
(2) "C" do
(3) Boundary notification
(4) Sketch map.

and (5) Topo tracing.

The dates from which reservation has to take effect may be inserted in the draft boundary notifications

(2) Letter No 3285, dated the 2nd September 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the papers with his opinion

(3) Letter No 2606, dated the 28th September 1908 from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, submitting his opinion on the subject

(4) Registers B and C

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Hadikere Western Block State Forest.

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Venkatagiriappa Shanbhog of Malalichennenahalli, on behalf of raiyats.	7th May 1906	States as follows:— The villagers of Hirekathur have a right to graze their cattle in the gomal lands of Malalichennenahalli, *viz.*, Survey Nos. 1 and 2 as also those of Hurlihalli and Thimmapura according to physal patrika and therefore grazing concession may be granted to them.	Supported by physa patrika	Horekathur is a Bechirak village. There is no land under cultivation and also not affected by the present settlement. No land has been contributed from the village. Hence no concession can be claimed.	No doubt this is a Bechirak village with no assessed waste lands. The village consists of about 800 cattle which are said to graze in the lands of (Survey Nos. 1 and 2 Gomal) Malalichennenahalli as may be seen from a shara made in the physal patrika. During my inspection, I found a large number of teak trees and plants in Survey Nos. 1 and 2 and it is not possible to allow grazing in this locality without detriment to the growth of vegetation standing thereon. The District Forest Officer is also opposed for any concessions being granted to Horekathur villagers, the proposal is therefore confirmed. As regards Hurlihalli and Thimmapur, *vide* claim Nos. 4 and 5. (Sd.) A. Ananda Rao, Forest Settlement Officer 7th May 1906.		
2	Venkatagiriappa Shanbhog of Rangapur, on behalf of villagers	Do ..	Requests that wood for agricultural implements, thorns for fencing and fuel may be given to the raiyats as these are not available in the lands left to them.	Mamool right. ..	This is also a Bechirak village. No concession can be granted	As the villagers have got well wooded portions in Survey Nos. 8 and 13 which have been excluded for their use, the claim is rejected. (Sd.) A. Ananda Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 7th May 1906.		
3	Venkatagiriappa Shanbhog of Malalichennenahalli, on behalf of villagers.	Do ..	Claims right to water in Ramachandrakere in Survey No. 11 of Rangapur which is included in the forest.	Do	May be given.	Admitted. The villagers will have a right to use the water in Ramachandrakere (in Survey No. 11 of Rangapur) in all seasons when there is water therein (Sd.) A. Ananda Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 7th May 1906.		
4	Aremalligowda, Patel of Thimmapur, on behalf of villagers.	Do ..	Begs that fuel, fencing materials and wood for agricultural implements may be ordered to be given from the State Forest, free.	Do ..	As this is an insignificant village with a couple of houses, it is not necessary to grant any rights	The area left for the use of the villagers contains the materials asked for by the villagers and therefore the proposal is confirmed. (Sd.) A. Ananda Rao, Forest Settlement Officer 7th May 1906.		

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Hadikere Western Block State Forest.—*concld.*

No.	Name of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	Patel of Hurlihalli on behalf of villagers	7th May 1906	says that Survey No 60 proposed to be taken to the forest may be excluded, as there is no gomal assigned to this village by the Revenue Survey Department	Village accounts	As the portion left to them seems to be sufficient for the requirements of the raiyats the claim may not be considered	The village has 108 cattle with no gomal assigned to it and therefore the partial Survey No 60 proposed to be included in the forest, is ordered to be thrown out and to alter the line accordingly (Sd) A Ananda Rao Forest Settlement Officer 7th May 1906		
6	Venkatagiriappa, shanbhog of Malalichennenahalli, Rangapura and Hurlihalli.	Do	Claims right of way over the High Road leading from Tarikere to Shimoga, which passes through the villages of Malalichennenahalli Rangapura and Hurlihalli	Mamool	May be granted	Admitted for men cattle and carts all the year round width being 21 feet (Sd) A Ananda Rao Forest Settlement Officer 7th May 1906		
7	Do	Do	Claims right of way over the cart track leading from Kodihalli to Busenahalli		Do	Admitted the width of the cart track being fifteen feet It is open for men, cattle and carts throughout the year (Sd) A Ananda Rao Forest Settlement Officer 7th May 1906		
8	Do	Do	Claims right of way over the cart track branching from Tarikere Shimoga High Road to cart track in claim No 7		Do	Admitted the width of the cart track being fifteen feet It is open for men cattle and carts throughout the year (Sd) A Ananda Rao Forest Settlement Officer 7th May 1906		
9	Venkatagiriappa, shanbhog of Thimmapura.	Do	Claims right of way over the cart track leading from Thimmapur to Gadi	Mamool	May be given	Admitted the width of the track being fifteen feet It is left open for men cattle and carts all the year round (Sd) A Ananda Rao, Forest Settlement Officer 7th May 1906		

Revenue (Forest), dated 25th January 1909.

10	Do	...	Do	...	Claims right of way over the foot-path branching from cart-track in claim nine and which goes to Siddershalli.	.....	.....	Admitted for men, and cattle only throughout the year. The width of the path is six feet. (Sd.) A. Ananda Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 7th May 1906	
11	Forest Settlement Officer.	Do	..	Claims right of using the Railway line passing in the lands of Survey Nos. 9 and 12 of Rangapura included in the forest.	.....	May be given	..	Admitted, the line may be used throughout the year, by the Railway Company, width being sixty-six feet. (Sd.) A. Ananda Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 7th May 1906.	
12	Basavegowda, patel of Yetige, on behalf of villagers.	8th May 1906	..	If Survey No. 58 is left for the villagers, there is no objection to include Survey No 59, as proposed.	.....	The villagers have not raised any objection for reservation, so the proposal may be confirmed	.....	As the villagers have not objected to include Survey No. 59 of this village, the proposal of the Forest Department is confirmed. (Sd.) A. Ananda Rao, Forest Settlement Officer 8th May 1906.	
13	Kaisia, shanbhog of Lakkenahalli, on behalf of villagers.	Do	..	The villagers have no objection for the inclusion of partial Survey No. 3, leaving for their use, assessed waste Survey Nos. 1 and 2.	.....	The lands objected to by them have not been taken to the forest.	.....	No objection raised by the patel and villagers for the inclusion of partial Survey No 3. The proposal is confirmed. (Sd.) A. Ananda Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 8th May 1906.	

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Hadikere (Western Block) proposed State Forest.

	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
														Areas		Assessment		Areas		Assessment
	2	3	4		5				7		8		9				10			
			A.	G	A.	G.	A	G	A.	G.	A.	G.	S.No	A	G.	Rs. a. p.	S.No.	A.	G.	Rs. a. p.
Tarikere ...	Tarikere Kasba...	Malalechennenahalli ...	2,115	19	Nil		34	33	856	36	1,223	30	...	...	...	.. ...	5	12	5	4 8 0
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	6	22	28	8 8 0
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	. ....	2	34	33	13 0 0
Do	Do ...	Rangapura	1,470	30	41	...	17	8	1,412	22	...	..	...	...	...	. . .	...	..	...	... .
			...	..	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	.	.	..	...	... ..	...	..	...	... .
			...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	... ..	...	...	...	... .
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	. . .	...	..	..	..
		Total ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	.....	..	...	...	....
Do ...	Do ...	Th mmapura	2,121	33	118	17	1	35	1,619	5	382	16	...	...	...	. . .	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.. ..
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.. ...	...	...	...	.. ...
Do ...	Amrutapura ...	Ittige	1,889	3	527	22	384	9	711 Villagesite,etc.	9	186	2	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.. ...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	80	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	... ..
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	..	.. ...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.. ...
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.... .
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	... ..
Do ...	Do ...	Lukkenahalli	369	12	...	...	54	20	314	32	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	... ..
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		34	33	13 0 0

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Hadikere (Western Block) proposed State Forest—*concld.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken—*concld.*								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 9)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
			S. No.	Area A.	G.	S. No.	Area A.	G.	A.	G.	S. No.	A.	G.	S. No.	Area A.	G.	A.	G.		Rs. a. p.
Hadikere ...	Tattikere Kasba	Malalechennenahalli...	3	418	23	1	632	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	...	...	...	...	.....
			4	438	13	2	551	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	2	856	36	2	1,183	30	2,075	19	...	...	...	1	40	...	40	...	Nil	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Rangapura ...	9	63	37	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			10	519	19	...	...	...	...	...	8	185	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			11	295	22	...	...	...	...	...	13	153	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			12	244	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	4	1,063	35	...	...	...	1,063	35	3	348	27	...	...	...	348	27	Nil	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Thimmapura ...	10	384	29	9	180	...	...	...	5	6	34	9	202	16	...	...	...	.....
			11	728	30	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			12	496	9	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	3	1,609	28	1	180	...	1,789	28	4	9	17	1	202	16	211	33	118	.....
Do ...	Amruthapura...	Ittige ...	59	357	18	...	...	...	...	...	25	9	1	10	60	33	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	26	13	21	19	12	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	300	26	60	105	37	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	1	357	38	...	...	...	357	18	5	353	31	3	186	2	539	33	320	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Lakkenahalli ...	3	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	74	32	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	.....
		Total ...	1	240	...	...	...	...	240	...	1	74	32	...	...	...	74	32	Nil	.....
		Grand Total ...	...	4,127	37	...	1,363	30	5726 8·63 sq.	20 or miles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....

Forest, dated 25th January 1908.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

No. R. 5323-7—Ft. 80-08-6, dated Bangalore, 25th January 1909.

Order thereon.—The Hadikere Forest has been divided into two blocks The Settlement Officer has approved of the reservation of the Western Block, but in regard to the Eastern Block all the three Settlement Officers who had to deal with it are of opinion that as lands have already been taken away from the ten villages which will be affected by its reservation, it is undesirable to deprive them of any more lands by constituting a new State Forest in the locality. The opinion is shared by the Revenue Commissioner who considers that the villagers have a just grievance if lands are taken away entirely with a view to secure the extension of the forest irrespective of other considerations and that even if the grazing lands remaining for the benefit of the villagers may be deemed to be sufficient, no provision has been made with regard to the privileges of the raiyats regarding wood for agricultural purposes.

2. Government observe that both the Deputy Commissioners of the Kadur District, Messrs. Devaraj Urs and Kumaraswami Naik, who have gone into the question of the settlement of the tract, are of opinion that there can be no inconvenience to the villagers by its reservation as a State Forest. The block is reported to be well suited for the growth of sandal. Under the circumstances Government consider that its exclusion is not necessary in the interests of the raiyats. The Settlement Officer is however requested to revise his settlement and make suitable provision for the exercise of all privileges by the raiyats in the tracts which have not been sufficiently investigated owing to the view taken of the reservation by the Forest Settlement Officer.

3 The settlement of the Western Block is approved and a notification will be published in the Gazette as hereundor, the date from which it will be declared a State Forest, being fixed as the 1st March 1909.

4. The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District is requested to promulgate the boundaries of the forest in the localities in which it is situated.

5. The assessment on the undermentioned lands amounting to Rs. 13 will be written off the accounts:—

Malalechennenahalli	Acres	Guntas	Rs.	a.	p.
Survey No. 5	... 12	5	4	8	0
Do 6	... 22	28	8	8	0
Total	... 34	33	13	0	0

6. The area of the forest is as detailed below :—

	Acres	Guntas
Kharab	. . 4,127	37
Gomal	... 1,363	30
Assessed waste	... 34	33
Total	... 5,526	20

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlement.
The Forest Settlement Officer, returning his office file with papers relating to Eastern Block.
The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, with map and Registers B and C.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

NOTIFICATION.

No. R. 5328—Ft. 80-08-7, dated Bangalore, 25th January 1909.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Regulation (XI of 1900), that from 1st March 1909, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule annexed to this notification, shall be deemed to be a "State Forest," subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof:—

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluk	Approximate area	Name of block	Boundaries
Kadur	Tarikere	8·63 square miles	Hadikere (Western Block)	*North.*—Starting from the north-west corner of Survey No. 10 of Rangapura, the line runs east, along the southern and south-eastern boundaries of Karehalli village of the Shimoga Taluk to the common bandhs of Rangapura, Thimmapura, Karehalli, and Guladahatti; then east along the northern boundary of Thimmapura to the gady bandhs of Guladahatti and Kaserahalli; then north-east along the village boundary of the last named village to the trijunction bandhs of Kaserahalli, Yerehalli and Thimmapura.

East.—Thence south, following the village boundary of Thimmapura; then south-east along the village boundary of Ittige to the gady bandhs of the same village and of Yerehalli then the north side of Survey No. 58 of Ittige to its north-west corner; then south along the village boundary of Lakkenahalli to a point at about 25 chains north from the village site of Lakkenahalli.

South.—Thence south-west through Survey No. 3 of Lakkenahalli for a distance of about 40 chains, touching the northern boundary of Survey No. 2 to its north-west corner; then north-west through Survey No. 3 of the same village for a distance of about 40 chains to a point about 25 chains north-east from the common bandhs of Lakkenahalli and Paramanahalli; then west through Survey No. 9 of Thimmapura where it meets the cart-track from Thimmapura to Gady, for a distance of about 60 chains to a point about 40 chains north from the south-east corner of Survey No. 13 of Rangapura; then north along the east side of Survey No. 13 of Rangapura for a distance of about 60 chains to its north-east corner; then west along the north sides of the same survey number and of Survey No. 8, crossing the Shimoga-Birur Railway line to the north-west corner of the latter survey number; then in the same direction along the north side of Survey No. 60 of Hurlihalli to its north-west corner; then south along the village boundary of Hurlihalli for a distance of about 115 chains, crossing the high road from Tarikere to Shimoga and a cart track branching from this and which joins the Busenahalli-Kodihalli cart-track, to the south-west corner of Survey No. 59 of Hurlihalli; then in the same direction for a distance of about 30 chains to the gady bandhs of Malalechennenahalli and Kodihalli; then west along the northern boundary of Jodi Kodihalli to the gady bandhs of Jodi Kodihalli and Busenahalli.

West.—Thence north-east along the eastern boundary of Busenahalli and southern boundary of Karehalli crossing the high road (Tarikere-Shimoga) to the starting point.

Remarks.

The following rights of way are admitted within the block:—

(1) ***High Road***, from Tarikere to Shimoga, 24 feet wide and 1 mile and 6¾ furlongs long, open for men, cattle and carts all the year round. It enters the forest at the north-west corner of Survey No. 59 of Hurlihalli, and passes north-west through Survey No. 4 of Malalechennenahalli for a distance of about 7¾ furlongs and north along the boundaries of Survey Nos. 3 of Malalechennenahalli and 11 of Rangapura for a distance of about 7 furlongs, and quits the forest at the northernmost corner of Survey No. 3 of Malalechennenahalli.

(2) ***Cart-track***, from Kodihalli to Busenahalli, 15 feet wide and 2 miles and 3 furlongs long, open for men, cattle and carts all the year round. It enters the forest in the southern boundary of Malalechannenahalli about ¾ furlong west from its south-east corner,

Forest, dated 25th January 1909.

and goes north-west, through Survey No 1 for a distance of about 11½ furlongs and west through Survey No. 2 for a distance of 7 furlongs and quits the forest in the eastern boundary of Busenahalli village, at a point 3 chains north from the trijunction bandhs of Busenahalli, Kodihalli and Malalechannenahalli villages

(3) *Cart-track*, branching from Tarikere-Shimoga high road to Busenahalli, 15 feet wide and 1 mile and 3 furlongs long, open for men, cattle and carts all the year round. It enters the forest in the western boundary of Survey No. 59 of Hurlihalli at a point about 17 chains south from its north-west corner and goes south-west through Survey Nos. 4 and5 of Malalechannenahalli for a distance of about 3 furlongs, and north-west through Survey No. 1 of the same village for a distance of about 7 furlongs and south-west for a distance of about 3 furlongs where it joins track No (2).

(4) *Cart-track*, from Thimmapura to Gadi, 15 feet wide and 1 mile and 7½ furlongs long, open for men and cattle all the year round. It enters the forest in its southern boundary in Survey No. 9 of Thimmapura and goes north-west through Survey Nos 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the same village and 12 of Rangapura for a distance of 110 chains and quits the forest at a point in the eastern boundary of Karehalli village about 8 chains south from the trijunction bandhs of Thimmapura, Guladahatti and Karehalli villages.

(5) *Foot-path*, branching from cart-track No 4 in Survey No 9 of Thimmapura to Siddarhalli, 6 feet wide and 1 mile and 5½ furlongs long, open for men and cattle all the year round. It branches in the above cart-track at a point about 2½ furlongs north, from the point of its entrance and goes north through Survey Nos 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Thimmapura and quits the forest in the southern boundary of Guladahatti about 1 furlong west, from its southern corner boundary.

(6) *Railway Line*, from Shimoga to Birur, 66 feet wide, and 7 furlongs long, open for train service, all the year round It enters the forest in the south-east corner of Survey No. 9. of Rangapura, goes in a north-westerly direction, between Survey Nos. 9 and 12 of the same village, and quits the forest in the southern boundary of Karehalli village of the Shimoga Taluk.

By Order,
K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

Exd.—C.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

The following papers relating to the settlement of Devabal Forest (Blocks I and II) in the Shimoga Taluk :—

(1) Letter No. 3, dated the 4th July 1908, from the Forest Settlement Officer in Mysore, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

I have the honor to submit a report on the conclusion of the settlement of the Devabal Blocks I and II in the Shimoga Taluk of the Shimoga District.

2. The initial notifications under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation constituting the area as a State Forest, Block No. I, appeared on pages 317 and 318 of the *Mysore Gazette*, Part I, English, dated 5th July 1906, and that of Block II on pages 318 and 319 of the same Gazette. The proclamation required under Section 5 of the said Regulation was issued by me on the 3rd September 1906 and the same appeared on pages 680, 681 and 682, Part II, Kanarese Gazette, dated 13th September 1906.

3 The blocks were inspected and perambulated by me on the 24th February 1908 and I held an enquiry also under Section 7 of the Regulation. The following claims were preferred :—

BLOCK I.

(i) Six claims to right of free grazing.

(ii) One claim to right of way.

(iii) One claim not falling under any one of the above.

Of the six claims in (i) four were admitted and recorded in the "B" Register, and two rejected. All the claims in (ii) and (iii) were admitted.

BLOCK II.

(i) Three claims for right of free grazing.

(ii) One claim to right of way.

and (iii) One claim not falling under any one of the above.

Of the three claims in (i), two were admitted and one rejected.

All the claims in (ii) and (iii) were admitted.

4. The time allowed for the preference of the appeals expired on the 24th May 1908, and the Deputy Commissioner has intimated in his letter No. 4506, dated the 27th June 1908, that no appeals were received by him against my settlement decisions of the two blocks.

5. The following records are herewith submitted:—

1. "B" Registers (2)
2. "C" Registers (2)
3. Sketch map.
4. Topo tracing,

and 5. Boundary notifications.

Two separate sketches for the two blocks were not made as they are contiguous and have the village of Amblikatte in common.

6. The dates from which the reservation has to take effect may be inserted in the draft boundary notifications.

(2) Letter No. 491, dated the 10th July 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that there is no objection to the issue of the final notification.

(3) Letter No. 1900, dated the 4th September 1908, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, furnishing his opinion on the settlement.

I have the honor to return herewith the reservation papers relating to the Devabal (Blocks I and II) in the Shimoga Taluk, received with your letter No. 588—Ft. 24-08-2, dated the 27th July 1908, with the following remarks.

BLOCK I.

2. The area notified under Section 4, was 4·11 square miles and that as per statement is 2·85 square miles. It will thus be seen that an area of 1·26 square miles has been excluded on the claims preferred by the villagers affected by the reservation.

In all, eight claims were preferred, six for the right of free grazing, one for the right of way and the last for the removal of green fuel for jaggory boiling. Of the six claims for free grazing, two were rejected on the ground that sufficient area has already been excluded, three have been admitted by the exclusion of areas, and in the last, *viz.*, that preferred by the Yedawal villagers, free grazing within the forest throughout the year and the removal of four cart-loads of fuel per family per annum have been allowed. From the trend of the Forest Settlement Officer's order, however, in the case of the Yedawal village, it is to be understood that these concessions are allowed not because of the insufficiency of the area assigned to the villagers, but because that it does not produce good grass and is not well wooded. I would, therefore, have no objection for the four cart-loads of fuel being allowed to each family under free passes issued by the Range Officer, but would allow the cattle of the village to graze only in the 588 acres of gomal land taken therefrom, during the usual season, *viz.*, from 1st June to 31st December.

3. In all, lands from six different villages have been taken for the formation of this Block. One of these, *viz.*, Kallapur, is Bechirakh. The number of cattle in the remaining five villages is 1,064, for the requirements of which an aggregate area of 3,667 acres (*vide* Register C) of which 3,208 acres are pure gomal, has been allotted. This, I consider, a very liberal provision and hence am not in favour of the concession of allowing the villagers to remove green fuel from the forest for jaggory boiling as ordered by the Forest Settlement Officer on the motion of the Amildar on behalf of the raiyats, but not claimed by the raiyats themselves.

BLOCK II.

Area under Section 4	2·32	Sq. miles.
Do as per settlement.....	1·58	,, ,,
Do excluded for the use of the villagers.....	·74	,, ,,

4. Only five claims were preferred by the villagers within this area, three for free grazing, one for removing green fuel for jaggory boiling, and the last for right of way. All the claims have been admitted by the Forest Settlement Officer.

Lands from three different villages have been taken up for the formation of this block. The number of cattle in these villages is 805 and the area set apart for their use aggregates 1,172 acres, of which 769 are pure gomal. This provision is quite sufficient. Notwithstanding this liberal treatment, the Settlement Officer has ordered that the cattle of all the villages should be allowed free grazing and that the villagers should be permitted to remove four cart-loads of fuel per annum from the proposed State Forest. These concessions do not at all seem to be necessary. In addition to these concessions, the Forest Settlement Officer has ordered that green fuel may also be removed from the Forest for jaggory boiling on the motion of the Amildar on behalf of the raiyats but not claimed by the latter themselves. To this, I strongly object.

5. One peculiar feature in the settlement proceedings of this block is that besides excluding large areas for the use of the villagers, rights of free grazing and removal of wood for fuel have also been allowed and that too, unasked in the case of the Devikatta Koppa village. Such generosity I venture to submit would defeat the object of reservation.

6. The number of cattle in the Tyajavalli and Gajjenahalli villages differs from that mentioned in the B Register as shown below:—

Village	No. of cattle as per C Register	No. of cattle as per B Register
Tyajavalli ...	238	386
Gajjenahalli ...	271	227

Slight pencil alterations have been effected in the boundary statements of both the blocks which, if approved, may be adopted.

(4) Letter No. 92, dated th 25th September 1908, from the Forest Settlement Officer n Mysore, resubmitting the settlement papers with necessary corrections.

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Devabal Block I State Forest.

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Basappa, Patel of Kunchenahalli, on behalf of villagers.	24th Feb. 1908	Requests that the lands proposed to be taken to the Forest Department may be excluded, as there is no sufficient land for the purposes of villagers.	.....	As the village has sufficient gomal, there is no need for any concession being shown.	The population of this village is 451 and the number of cattle is 264. The area remaining to the villagers after reservation is 569 acres of Kharab and 1,315 acres of gomal, which, I think, is more than enough, and therefore I order that the proposal of the Forest Department be confirmed. (Sd.) M. Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th February 1908.		
2	Mahadevaiya, Patel of Kallapura, on behalf of the villagers.	Do ...	States that there is no objection to include the area into the Forest, as the village is a beehirakh one.	.....	The villagers raised no objection against the reservation and so the proposal may be confirmed.	This village is beehirakh. The area of 55 acres out of gomal Survey No. 55, proposed by the Forest Department is confirmed. (Sd.) M. Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th February 1908.		
3	Thotappa, Patel of Suthukote, on behalf of the villagers.	Do ...	Requests that 120 acres out of gomal Survey No. 38 may be taken to the Forest and the rest left for the use of the raiyats. The people of Sogalu in the Honnali Taluk also graze in the said land, as they have no other grazing land.	.....	May be done ..	This village has no kharab land of its own. The number of cattle is 200. It is also ascertained that the raiyats of Sogalu village in the Honnali Taluk also graze their cattle in the gomal survey number now proposed, and so only 120 acres out of 310 acres proposed will be taken to the Forest. (Sd.) M. Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th February 1908.		

7	Amildar on behalf of the raiyats of :— Kunchenahalli, Kalapura, Suthukoke, Kattihalli, Devabal and Yedawal villages.	24th Feb. 1908	Requests that green fuel may be ordered to be given to the raiyats for jaggery boiling, as they are not to be found elsewhere.	.....	May be given	...	The raiyats of the villages noted in column No. 2 are permitted to take free of cost, green fuel for jaggery boiling, on a permit fixing the quantity to be given by the Amildar of Shimoga or Deputy Amildar of Kumsi as the case may be, in such coupes as may be marked by the Forest Department. (Sd.) M. Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th February 1908.	
8	Forest Settlement Officer, on behalf of villagers.	Do	... Claims rights of way over the undermentioned tracks :— (1) Foot-path leading from Yedawal to Kattihalli. (2) Foot-path from Kunchenahalli to Suthukoke. (3) Cart-track from Kunchenahalli to Devabal.	. .	May be admitted	...	(1) Foot-path, 4 feet wide from Yedawal to Kattihalli is admitted for men and cattle only all the year round. (2) Foot-path from Kunchenahalli to Suthukote, 4 feet wide, is allowed to be open for men and cattle only all the year round. (3) Cart-track from Kunchenahalli to Devabal, 8 feet wide, is admitted for men, cattle and carts throughout the year. (Sd.) M. Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th February 1908.	

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Devabal Block I State Forest—*concld.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Rangappa, Shanbhog of Rattihalli, on behalf of the raiyats.	24th Feb. 1908	Requests that only 225 acres may be included in the Forest and the rest left to the villagers.	...	May be done	The population of the village is 58 and the number of cattle is 200 The area proposed by the Forest Department is 3 acres in Survey No. 33 (kharab) and 370 acres in Survey No. 34 (gomal), and what remains after reservation is not sufficient to the village cattle I order therefore that 225 acres out of gomal Survey No 34 to be included in the forest. (Sd.) M. Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 21th February 1908		
5	Krishnappa, Shanbhog of Devabal, on behalf of raiyats.	Do ...	Represents that the gomal of this village is insufficient for the cattle, and besides the cattle of Madivala also graze in the number proposed. He begs that about 380 acres may be ordered to be excluded from the reserve.		May be excluded	The portions left to the village after reservation are rocky and gravelly There is no probability of getting good grass There is not even an acre of kharab for this village. Under the circumstances I order that 180 acres out of Survey No 4 to be taken to the forest. (Sd) M Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer 24th February 1908		
6	Thotappa of Yedawal on behalf of villagers.	Do ..	States that the village consists of 453 cattle, the population 225. If the area as proposed by the Department is taken away they will have left only a small extent of gomal and therefore requests that no land may be taken. If this is included, grazing rights and right to take wood for fuel free from the State Forest may be conceded to them.	...	This cannot be left as the portion contains sandal and teak plants. If the Forest Settlement Officer wishes, he may give them grazing rights in the area to be included.	On my inspection I found teak plants and stunted sandal on the area proposed and therefore I think it is desirable to reserve the whole of the proposed area. Even after the reservation there will remain 219 acres of gomal which, at the rate of 30 acres for 100 head of cattle, is sufficient. As the portion left to the villagers does not yield good grass and does not contain wood for fuel, they are allowed to graze their cattle 453, in the area taken to the forest from this village, throughout the year, and to take dry wood for fuel at four cart-loads per annum per family. With this concession the proposal is confirmed. (Sd.) M. Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th February 1908.		

Revenue (Forest), dated 25th January 1909.

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Devabal Block II State Forest.

No	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Manjappa Patel of Tyajvalli, on behalf of the raiyats.	24th February 1908	Requests that about 300 acres out of the proposed area may be left for the use of the villagers and the rest included in the forest He also represents that as there is no good growth of grass in the portion left to the raiyats, they may be allowed to graze their cattle and to take wood for fuel, free, in the Forest		They may be left only 189 acres out of the proposed area, and the rest included The concession asked for may be granted	This village has 100 houses with 386 population As agreed to by the District Forest Officer 189 acres out of Survey No 26 and 286 acres out of Survey No 58 will be reserved The villagers are allowed to graze their cattle, 238, in the area so included throughout the year and to take dry wood for fuel at the rate of four cart loads per annum per family free from the Forest (Sd) M Shama Rao Forest Settlement Officer. 24th February 1908		
2	Basappa of Devikatikoppa on behalf of villagers	Do	Represents that he does not want any reservation, as the gomal would be insufficient for the cattle after reservation If included, the raiyats may be given right of free grazing and right to take wood for fuel free in the State Forest.		About 100 acres may be taken and the rest left to the villagers	The area remaining after reservation would be 109 acres which is not sufficient for 296 cattle and therefore I order that 100 acres out of Survey No 19 to be included in the Forest They are also allowed to graze their cattle 296 in the reserved area, throughout the year and to take dry wood for fuel at four cart loads per annum per family free, from the State Forest (Sd) M Shama Rao Forest Settlement Officer 24th February 1908		
3	Amildar on behalf of villagers of Gajjena halli	Do	Requests that Survey No 65 may be left to the villagers and the rest included If this is not possible they may be given the rights that are granted to the Devakatikoppa people, and the proposed area included		This portion contains teak and sandal plants and may not be left	On my inspection also I found teak and sandal plants on the two survey numbers If the line is altered the area of the forest would be less than a square mile I order therefore that the proposal of the Forest Department be confirmed The raiyats will be allowed to graze their cattle, 271, in the area included in the reserve, throughout the year and to take dry wood for fuel at four cart loads per annum per family (Sd) M Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th February 1908		

Revenue (Forest), dated 25th January 1909.

4	Amildar on behalf of villages of 3 villages. 1. Tyajvalli. 2. Devakatikoppa. 3. Gejjenahalli.	24th February 1908.	Requests that green fuel may be ordered to be given for them for jaggery boiling as this cannot be had elsewhere.	.....	May be given in small quantity.	The raiyats of three villages mentioned in Col. 2 are permitted to take free of cost green wood for jaggery boiling on a permit fixing the quantity to be given by the Amildar of Shimoga or the Deputy Amildar of Kumsi Sub-Taluk as the case may be, in such coupes as may be marked by the Forest Department. (Sd.) M. Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th February 1908.
5	Forest Settlement Officer on behalf of the raiyats.	Do ...	Claims rights of ways over :— (1) Cart-track from Devakatikoppa to Tyajvalli (2) Cart-track from Devikatikoppa to Gejjenahalli.	.....	May be admitted. ...	(1) Cart-track from Devakatikoppa to Tyajvalli, 8 feet wide, is admitted for men, cattle and carts all the year round. (2) Cart-track from Devakatikoppa to Gejjenahalli, 8 feet wide, is allowed to be open for men, cattle and carts throughout the year. (Sd.) M. Shama Rao, Forest Settlement Officer. 24th February 1908

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Devabal Block I proposed State Forest.

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
														Area		Assessment		Area		Assessment
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
			A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	S. No	A.	G	Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A.	G.	Rs. a. p.
Shimoga	Holalur ...	Kunchenahalli ...	3,649	11	563	9	515	38	1,197 village site, etc	19	1,315	0	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	.....
			...	..	...	...	..	.	57	25	..	.	..	.	..	...	..	...	..	.....
			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	.	.	...	..	...	...	.	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	. .	.	.	.	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			. .	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	..	.	..	...	...	....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	..	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	.....
			...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...
			...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	.	.	..			...	.	.	.	...
		Total ...	...	..	...	...	..	.	.		..	.	.	.	..			.	.	..
		Taken to Beerankere Forest.	..	...	.	.	...	..	.		.	..	.	..		.	.	.	...	.. .
4-5	Do ...	Kallapura (Bachirak) ...	1,216	30	36	8	497	28	13 village site, etc	29	660	20	..	...	..	....	..	.	..	....
			..	...	...	..	..	.	8	52	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	.....	...	...	..	...
																....	...	...	...	....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Taken to Beerankere Forest.	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	.....	...	...	...	....
Kunsi ...	Harnahalli ...	Suthukote	1,181	15	248	29	203	29	0 village site, etc	30	660	11	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
			...	...	...	...	..	...	67	36	..	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Devabal Block I proposed State Forest.—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken—contd.								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 6)	
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total				
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18	
			S. No	Area A.	G.	S. No.	Area A.	G.	A.	G	S. No	Area A.	G	S. No.	Area A.	G	A.	G.			Rs. a. p.
moga ...	Holalur ...	Kunchenahalli ...	52	220	...	...	..	...	...	...	24	3	10	18	3	1	...	..	...		
			109	460	...	...	...	..	680	..	27	93	*31	49	387	32	...	..	..		*After deducting 98 acres taken to Beerankere Forest
			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	31	16	31	50	350	..	...	...	.. ...		
			...	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	52	176	2	124	..	17	.	...	.. ...		
			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	109	82	25	125	1	3	..	..	.. ...		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	39	51	572	27	.	...	.. ...		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	118	15	35	..	.	.	..	.	. ...		
			...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	.	..	.	.	..	.....		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	..	.	.	..	..		
																		...	.		
		Total ...	2	680	...	...	..	...	680	..	7	419	19	6	1,315	...	1,731	19	281	.....	
		Taken to Beerankere Forest ...	...	98	...	...	...	...	98	..	..	..	.	..	..	...	.	...	.. ..	.....	
Do ...	Do ...	Kallapura (Bachirakh).	...	...	..	55	35	..	35	..	25	10	6	55	171	20	..	..	..		†After deducting 154 acres taken to Beerankere Forest
			...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	30	0	24	...	..	...	..	..	..		
			...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	50	3		...	...	..	.	...	..		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.....		
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.....		
																		..	. ...		
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	35	...	35	...	3	13	29	1	471	20	485	9	Nil	.....	
		Taken of Beerankere Forest ...	...	...	..	...	154	...	154	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
umai ...	Harnaballi ...	Suthukote ...	...	...	...	38	120	..	120	...	65	..	29	8	7	20	...	...	.....	.....	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	..	1	9	8	23	..	...	.....	.....	
			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	38	522	.4	...	...	.....	.....	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	63	0	30	...	..	.....	.....	
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	61	1	14	...	...	.....	.....	
			...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	. ..	...	...	...	.....	.....	
											..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	120	...	120	...	2	...	30	5	540	11	541	1	157	.....	

C—Statement of lands taken up for the (Devabal Block I) proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area o the village		sseased occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8									
																	10			
			A.	G.	A.	G.	A	G.	A.	G.	A.	G,	S. No.	Area A.	Area G.	Assessment Rs. a. p.	S. No.	Area A.	Area G.	Assessment Rs. a. p.
Kum Sub ...	Harnahalli ...	Ratahalli ...	960	27	273	6	251	7	24	25	405	37	..	...	.	.....	..	...	...	.. ..
			...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..		..		..	..	... .	...	.	.	....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	..			...			...	.. .	.	...	..	.....
			...	...	..	...	...	...	Village site, etc		...	..		.	..	.. .	.	...	..	.. .
			...	...	...	..	..	..	5	32	.	..	...	...	...	. ...	.	..	...	. ....
		Total ...	...	...	...	.	..	...		..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Yadavala ...	1,324	22	41	4	0	29	0	0	607	28	..		..	.....	.	..	.	.....
			...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			..	.. .	...	..	..	....
			...	...	...	..	...	...	Village site, etc		..	...	..	..	..	.....	...	..	.	. ..
			...	...	...	...	..	...	34	1	...	.	.	.	..	.. ..	...	.	.	.. ..
		Total ...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	.	...	..	...	..	.....	..	...	...	...
Do ...	Do ...	Devabal ...	1,224	17	424	7	73	12	0	0	661	1	...	..	..	. ....	.	...	.	... .
			...	...	...	..	...	...	Village site, etc		..	..	..		...	.... .	.	..	..	....
			...	...	...	.	...	...	65	37	..	...	...	...	...	. ..	...	..	.	....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	. ...
		Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.....	..	...	..	.....

C—Statement of lands taken up for the Devabal block I proposed State Forest—*concld.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken—*concld*								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 9)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
			S. No.	Area A.	Area G.	S. No	Area A.	Area G.	A.	G.	S. No.	Area A.	Area G.	S. No.	Area A.	Area G.	A.	G.		
Kumsi ...	Harnahalli ...	Ratehalli ...	...	...	...	34	225	0	225	0	33	8	4	31 ...	180	37	...	...		Rs. a. p.
			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	45	10	14	...	...	...	...	...		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	6	7	...	...	...	...	...		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	225	0	225	0	3	24	25	1	180	37	205	22	110	.....
Do ...	Do ...	Yadasala ..	...	...	...	63	403	0	...	...	...	...	...	63	70	35	...	...		
			...	...	...	64	185	..	588	0	...	...	...	64	148	3	...	...		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Ttal ...	...	...	...	2	588	0	588	0	...	...	...	2	219	28	219	28	453	.. ...
Do ...	Do ..	Devabal ...	...	...	...	4	180		180	0	...	...	...	4	481	1	481	1		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
																...	...	...		
		Tota ...	...	...	...	1	180	0	180	0	...	...	...	1	481	1	481	1	60	.....
		Grand Total ..	2	660	0	6	1,146	0	1,923 or 2·65 sq. miles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Devabal block II proposed State Forest.

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
			A.	G.	A.	G	A.	G	A.	G	A	G	S No	Area A	Area G	Assessment Rs a p	S No	Area A.	Area G.	Assessment Rs. a p.
Kunni Sub ...	Harnahalli ...	Tyajavalli	1,369	26	484	21	21	31			775	39			..		..	...		
			..		..	..	..	.	Village site, etc 77	12				.	.		.	..		.
		Total ...		.	.		..						.			.				
Shimoga ...	Shimoga ...	Devakatikoppa ...	699	13	381	10	36	20	60	20	309	4				.		..		.. .
			.		...	.	.	.	Village site, etc. 11	39	..	..		...	..	.. ...	.	.		... ..
			.		..		..	.	..			..	.			.	.	..	.	.. ..
		Total ...	.	..	..	...	...	...					.			.....		.	.	
Do ...	Do ...	Gejjenhalli	2,483	14	511	3	344	20	866	20	747	36	..			.	..	.	...	... ..
			.	...	..	.	...	.	Village site, etc. 23	15	...	...	.		..	. .	..		..	... ..
			...	.	..	.	.	.		..			.		...	. ...		.	..	.. .
			.			.	...			.	..	..	..	...	...	. ...	.	..	..	.. .
			..	..	..	...	..	..	..		..	..	.		...	.. .		..	...	... ..
		Total ...	.	...	..	..	..	.	...	...	.				...	...	...			.. ..
			...	..	..	..	. .		..		.	.		.	...	.. .	..	.		..
		Taken to Kenchenahalli Forest	...	..	.	.	.	...	.			..	.			.	.	..		.
		Grand Total ..		...	...	.	.	..	..	..		..	.	...		... ..	.	...	..	

C—Statement of lands taken up for the Devabal Block II proposed State Forest—*concld.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken—concld.								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 9)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignment for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
			S. No.	Area A.	G	S. No.	Area A.	G.	A.	G	S. No.	A.	G.	S. No.	A.	G.	A.	G.		Rs. a. p.
Kunni Sub ...	Harnahalli ...	Tyajavalli ...	.....	.....	...	26	189	0	.....	...	.....	.....	...	26	172	28	.....	...	.....	.....
			.....	.....	...	58	286	0	475	0	.....	.....	...	58	128	11	.....	...	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	2	475	0	475	0	.....	.....	...	2	300	39	300	39	238	.....
Shimoga ...	Shimoga ...	Devakatikoppa ...	.....	.....	...	49	100	0	100	0	26	27	12	49	109	4	.....	...	.....	.....
			.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	51	22	30	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
			.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	60	6	37	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
			.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	61	3	21	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	1	100	0	100	0	4	60	20	1	109	4	169	24	296	.....
D ..	D ...	Gejjenhall ...	63	54	0	62	252	0	.....	...	41	1	32	62	26	7	.....	...	.....	.....
			.....	.....	...	65	136	0	442	0	57	25	38	65	324	2	.....	...	.....	.....
			.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	72	12	28	73	9	27	.....	...	.....	.....
			.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	63	400	38†	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
			.....	.....	...	.....	.....	..	.....	...	64	371	4	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
		Total ...	1	54	0	2	388	0	442	0	5	812	20	3	359	36	1,172	16	971	.....
		Taken to Kunchenahalli Forest		400	38							400	38				400	38		
												411	22				771	18		
		Grand Total ...	1	54	0	5	963	0	1,017 or 1·58 square miles	0	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	..	.....	...	.....	.....

† Taken to Kunchenahalli State Forest.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

No. R. 5316-20—Ft. 24-08-6, dated Bangalore, 25th January 1909.

Order thereon.—The Revenue Commissioner objects to the Forest Settlement Officer addressing him direct in the matter of forest settlements as the Deputy Commissioner is the appellate authority. The Forest Settlement Officer is under the Revenue Commissioner only for purposes of administrative control and so the Revenue Commissioner is right in his objection to the Forest Settlement Officer sending the settlement proceedings through him. After the appeals are decided, the Settlement Officer, after making the necessary alterations, if any, in accordance with the Deputy Commissioner's decisions, should submit the proceedings to the Deputy Commissioner who will forward them to Government; and before passing final orders, Government will consult the Revenue Commissioner, if it is found necessary.

2. The Conservator of Forests states that besides excluding large areas for the use of the villagers, rights of free grazing and removal of wood for fuel have also been allowed unasked for in certain cases and that such generosity would defeat the object of reservation. He also objects to the Settlement Officer's decision allowing the removal of green fuel from the forest for jaggory boiling as liberal provision has been made for the use of the villagers and suggests certain modifications in the settlement. Government are pleased to approve of the modification suggested in regard to the manner in which the free grazing allowed should be limited. They however consider that some concession for jaggory boiling seems to be necessary as the manufacture of jaggory has been greatly affected by increase in the cost of production chiefly due to the rise of price of fuel. They accordingly direct that four cart-loads of fuel be allowed free to each family for domestic consumption and six cart-loads for each acre under sugarcane cultivation. These will be removed under free passes issued by the Forest Range Officer. The necessary additions will be made at the foot of the notification.

3. With the above modifications, the settlement made by the Forest Settlement Officer is approved and the blocks will be constituted State Forests under Section 17 of the Forest Regulation, the 15th February 1909, being fixed as the date from which the blocks shall be declared State Forests.

4. The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District is requested to promulgate the boundaries of the blocks in the localities in which they are situated.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Forest Settlement Officer.

The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, with the settlement registers and map.

The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement.

Lxd.—C. R.

NOTIFICATION.

No. R. 5321—Ft. 24-08-7, dated Bangalore, 25th January 1909.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under he provisions of Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Regulation (XI of 1900) that, from 15th 'ebruary 1909, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule annexed to

Revenue (Forest), dated 25th January 1909.

this notification, shall be deemed to be a "State Forest," subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof :—

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluk	Approximate area	Name of block	Boundaries
Shimoga	Shimoga Taluk & Kumsi Sub-Taluk	2·85 square miles	Devabal, Block I	*North.*—Starting from the southern angle of Survey No. 25 of Kondajji, the line runs north-east along the southern boundary of the same village to the south-east corner of Survey No. 25, then south-east along the village boundary of Ratehalli to the gady bandhs of Ratehalli and Yedawal; then through Survey No. 34 of Ratehalli for a distance of about 24 chains to the south-east corner of Survey No. 35 of the same village; then east through survey number 34 of Ratehalli for a distance of about 27 chains, and in the same direction through Survey No. 38 of Suthukote for a distance of about 70 chains to the gady bandhs of Suthukote, Kallapur and Kunchenahalli villages. *East.*—Thence south-east along the road leading from Nyamti to Shimoga to the northernmost corner of Survey No. 84 of Kallapur; then west along the north side of Survey Nos. 84 and 111 and through Survey No. 109 of Kunchenahalli for a distance of about 10 chains to the north-west corner of survey number 110; then south-west through Survey No. 109 of Kunchenahalli for a distance of about 32 chains to the north-west corner of Survey No. 105; thence south-west through Survey No. 109 for a distance of about 51 chains to a point about 22 chains west from the western corner of Survey No. 53; then south-east through Survey No. 52 for a distance of about 80 chains to a point 20 chains west rom the south-west corner of Survey No. 45. *South.*—Thence west along the Kunchenahalli State Forest boundary to the trijunction bandhs of Survey Nos. 17 of Amblikatte, 52 of Kunchenahalli and 4 of Devabal. *West.*—Thence north-west through Survey No. 4 of Devabal for a distance of about 128 chains to a point about 12 chains east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 64 of Yedaval; then north-west following the proposed boundary, through Survey Nos. 63 and 64 of the same village for a distance of about 95 chains touching the northern corners of Survey Nos. 83, 80 and 65 to the starting point.

REMARKS.

A. *The following rights of way are admitted within the block* :—

(1) *Foot-path*, from Yedawal to Ratehalli, 4 feet wide and about 55 chains long, open for men and cattle only all the year round. It enters the forest in the western boundary in Survey No. 64 about 11 chains south-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 65, and runs north-east through Survey Nos. 64 and 63 and quits the forest in the northern boundary in Survey No. 63.

(2) *Foot-path*, from Kunchenahalli to Suthukote, 4 feet wide and about 57 chains long, open for men and cattle only all the year round. It enters the forest in the eastern boundary in Survey No. 109 of Kunchenahalli and goes north through Survey No. 38 of Suthukote and quits the forest in the northern boundary in Survey No. 38.

(3) *Cart-track*, from Kunchenahalli to Devabal, 8 feet wide and about 62 chains long, open for men, cattle and carts throughout the year. It enters the forest in the eastern boundary in Survey No. 109, goes west through Survey Nos. 109 of Kunchenahalli and 4 of Devabal and quits the forest in the western boundary in Survey No. 4.

B. *The following concessions are admitted within the block* :—

(i) The raiyats of Yedaval are permitted to graze their cattle (453) in number in the area taken to the forest, from this village from 1st June to 31st December and to take dry wood for fuel at 4 cart-loads per annum per family for domestic consumption under free passes issued by the Forest Range Officer.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

(ii) The raiyats of Kunchenahalli, Kallapur, Suthukote, Ratehalli, Devabal and Yedawal are allowed to take under free passes, issued by the Forest Range Officer, six cart-loads of green fuel for jaggory boiling for each acre under sugar-cane cultivation.

By Order,
K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

NOTIFICATION.

No. R. 5322—Ft. 24-08-8, dated Bangalore, 25th January 1909.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare under the provisions of Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Regulation (XI of 1900) that, from the 15th February 1909, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule annexed to this notification, shall be deemed to be a "State Forest," subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof:—

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluk	Approximate area	Name of block	Boundaries
Shimoga	Shimoga Taluk & Kumsi Sub-Taluk	1·58 square miles	Devabal, Block II	*North.*—Starting from the south-west corner of Survey number 13 of Amblikatte, the line runs south-east along the village boundary of Amblikatte to a point about 12 chains west from the gady bandhs of Tyajavalli and Amblikatte. *East.*—Thence south-east along the Kunchenahalli State Forest boundary to a point about 17 chains south from the north-east corner of Survey No. 65 of Gajjenahalli.

South.—Thence west following the proposed boundary through Survey No. 65 of Gajjenahalli for a distance of about 76 chains to the north-east corner of Survey No. 66 of the same village; then north-west through Survey No. 62 for a distance of about 41 chains touching the north-eastern corner of Survey No. 61 to the north-west corner of Survey No. 60; then south-west through Survey No. 62 for a distance of about 9 chains to the north-west corner of Survey No. 59; then north-west through Survey No. 49 of Devakatikoppa for a distance of about 73 chains to the north-west corner of the same survey number; then south to the south-east corner of Survey No. 50 of Konagavalli.

West.—Thence north-west along the village boundary of Konagavalli for a distance of about 70 chains; then north-east through Survey Nos. 58 and 26 for a distance of about 71 chains to the starting point.

Remarks.

A. *The following rights of way are admitted within the block:—*

(i) *Cart-track,* from Devakatikoppa to Tyajvalli, 8 feet wide and about 66 chains long, open for men, cattle and carts all the year round. It enters the forest in the southern boundary in Survey No. 49 of Devakatikoppa, goes north-west through Survey No. 58 of Tyajvalli and quits the forest in the western boundary in the same survey number.

(ii) *Cart-track,* from Devakatikoppa to Gajjenahalli, 8 feet wide and about 78 chains long, open for men, cattle and carts throughout the year. It enters the forest in the southern boundary in Survey No. 49 of Devakatikoppa, goes north and east through Survey Nos. 49 of the same village, 58 and 26 of Tyajvalli and 63 of Gajjenahalli and quits the forest in the eastern boundary in the same survey number.

Revenue (Forest), dated 25th January 1909.

B. *The following concessions are admitted within the block* :—

(i) The villagers of Tyajavalli, Devakatikoppa and Gajjenahalli are permitted to graze their cattle (Tyajvalli, 238; Devakatikoppa, 296; and Gajjenahalli, 271) free, in the area taken to the forest from their villages, from 1st June to 31st December and to take dry wood for fuel at the rate of four cart-loads per annum per family for domestic consumption under free passes issued by the Forest Range Officer.

(ii) The raiyats of Tyajvalli, Devakatikoppa and Gajjenahalli are allowed to take under free passes issued by the Forest Range Officer six cart-loads of green fuel fo aggory boiling for each acre under sugar-cane cultivation.

By Order,

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,

Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Appeal No. 3 of 1908-09.

Appellants	Respondent
1. Timmamma, widow of Krishnappa.	Bhagavanta Rao, son of Venkataramaniah, elder brother of Krishnappa.
2. Ramasamy (minor) grandson (by daughter) of Krishnappa, by father and guardian Lakshman Rao.	

Subject.

Appeal against the order of the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, directing the registry of the shanbhogi office of Budihal and Kachapur firkas in the Hosdurga Taluk in the names of the respondent and the 1st appellant, respectively.

Facts of the case.

The Revenue Commissioner's order appealed against gives the facts of the case. The records relating to the dismissal of Venkataramaniah in 1867 are not forthcoming but from the extracts of "From "and "To" registers and other available papers it is evident that the said Venkataramaniah, father of the respondent Bhagavanta Rao, was convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 and dismissed the service in 1867 when one Kalappa (alleged to be his sister's husband) was appointed instead as shanbhog. During the absence of Kalappa on leave, Krishnappa, one of the brothers of Venkataramaniah and husband of the 1st appellant was appointed as gumasta, but Kalappa having overstayed his leave and failed to take charge of the office as directed was removed from the office, and Krishnappa appointed as registered shanbhog in March 1872. In July 1872, however, Krishnappa was removed as it was brought to notice that he was the brother of the dismissed shanbhog Venkataramaniah and one Bhairappa, a stranger to the hakdari family was appointed as shanbhog. At the pakka potgi settlement of 1877 when the villages in question were formed into two shanbhogi firkas, one was conferred on Bhairappa and the other on Rangiah also a stranger. When in 1892-93 Bhairappa was suspended for misappropriation of tank contribution amount, Ramiah and Krishnappa, brothers of Venkataramaniah filed a regular Revenue suit in the Court of the Assistant Commissioner for possession of the shanbhogi office in which suit Bhairappa and Rangiah were made defendants. Rangiah agreed to the plaintiff's claim being allowed and the Assistant Commissioner held that as the plaintiffs were the divided brothers of Venkataramaniah, the latter's dismissal in 1867 could not debar the succession of the plaintiffs to the office as the Chief Commissioner's Circular of 1872-73 did not debar divided brothers in such cases. He accordingly decreed the claim of the plaintiffs to the office in question. On the death of Rangiah subsequently without any male issue, his brother Krishnappa became the registered shanbhog of both the firkas but having died in 1904 sonless, his widow, the 1st appellant Timmamma and Bhagavanta Rao both claimed the office. The order now appealed against has been passed on the second appeal to the Revenue Commissioner. The parties were heard on the 10th December 1908 while the 1st appellant claims both the firkas for herself on the ground that the respondent is not entitled to any firka being the son of shanbhog dismissed in 1867 for embezzlement, the respondent takes exception to the Revenue Commissioner's order so far as it relates to the registry of Kachapur firka in the 1st appellant's name.

Decision.

The respondent's father was convicted in 1867 of misappropriation of Rs. 69-10-9 collected from the raiyats. The Amildar who investigated the matter found that the remittance to the Treasury had been delayed for two to three

Revenue (Miscellaneous), dated 18th January 1909.

months. The amount was however immediately made good before the man was tried and convicted. It is stated that the respondent had not been born at that time. The divided brothers of the respondent's father enjoyed the office for sometime and then died, leaving a widow, 1st appellant, and a daughter's son, 2nd appellant, a minor. The original shanbhogi charge is split up into two firkas. The respondent is the sole representative in the male line of the hakdar family. He has been sufficiently punished for his father's offence by being excluded from office for so long a period. On the other hand the 2nd appellant being the daughter's son of the last holder becomes a claimant under the Hindu Law. This is a case in which the principle of succession according to the Hindu Law cannot be strictly applied. The equities of the case require some recognition of the claims of the only surviving male representative of the hakdar family Two firkas are available. Government are therefore of opinion that the Revenue Commissioner's decision awarding one firka to each of the claimants is an equitable one. It is accordingly affirmed and the present appeal of the 1st appellant and the cross appeal of the respondent are dismissed.

No. R. 4928-36—R. M. 136-07-7, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH JANUARY 1909.

Copy of the above is forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, together with the records received with his letters Nos. 329, 5159 and 5178, dated the 8th July and the 20th and 21st November 1908, respectively.

By Order,
K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts, for information.

Exd. – C. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Financial (General Finance), dated 23rd January 1909.

Read—

Letter No. 3493, dated the 19th December 1908, from the Comptroller, submitting with the usual returns and statistics a report on the working of the Government Savings Banks during the year 1907-08.

No. Fl. 3197-206—Gen. Fin. 224-08-2, dated Bangalore, 23rd January 1909.

Order thereon.—Recorded.

2. Excepting Kolar, the other districts are reported to have submitted their annual accounts after the due date, Tumkur and Hassan taking much longer time than the rest. It is also stated that in spite of the time so taken, the accounts were not free from omissions and errors and that over a month was required by the Comptroller to reconcile the figures and pass the accounts finally. This is far from satisfactory and the Revenue Commissioner's attention will be invited to these points brought to notice by the Comptroller and he will be requested to take such steps as will ensure the punctual submission in future by the District Treasuries of accounts carefully prepared.

3. At the close of the year under report, the number of total depositors was 24,785 against 23,856 in the preceding year and the total balance held by them was Rs. 73,91,599 against Rs. 70,13,715 in 1906-07 and the average amount to the credit of each depositor was Rs. 298 in 1907-08 against Rs. 294 in 1906-07.

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Finl. Secy. to Govt.

To —The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C.P.S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Financial (Separate Revenue), dated 6th January 1909.

READ—

Letter No. 4935, dated the 21st November 1903, from the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the record of enquiry relating to the Inamdar's claim to the Excise revenue from toddy of the Sarvamanya Rampura village in the Mandya Taluk.

No. FL. 2931-2—S. R. 106-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—There is no mention of "Sendi" or "Eachalpairu" either in the sannad dated the 1785 granted by Tippu Sultan or in that granted previously by Kanteerava Narasaraja Wodeyar. At the Inam Settlement conducted in 1879, all rights to Abkari were reserved to Government. No proof of enjoyment at any time of this revenue has been produced.

In these circumstances the investigating officer and the Deputy and Excise Commissioners are of opinion that the claim to toddy Excise revenue is not established. Government are pleased to accept this finding and declare that the case should be dealt with under Rules 4, 8 and 16 of the rules published under Government notification dated the 2nd August 1901.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Excise Commissioner in Mysore, with enclosures.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—C. R.

Proceedings of the Goernment of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Financial (Separate Revenue), dated 9th January 1909.

No. Fl. 2999-3008—S. R. 53-08-3, dated Bangalore, 9th January 1909.

Order.—While sanctioning the refund of the value of a Court-fee stamp, recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, Government observed that the stamp paper had not been impressed with the seal of the treasury of issue and enquired of him as to why the seal was not affixed to the stamp paper. The Deputy Commissioner reported that it was a long standing practice in his district to impress with the treasury seal only the general and not the Court-fee stamp papers. The Commissioner of Stamps, who was consulted in the matter, states that the practice in all the districts, except Chitaldrug, is to affix the treasury seal only to general stamp papers and that in his opinion, both the general and court-fee stamp papers may with advantage be marked with the seal of the District Treasury before they are issued for sale or use. Government agree with the Commissioner and direct that his suggestion be adopted.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Commissioner of Stamps in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—C. R.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Financial (Separate Revenue), dated 9th January 1909.

READ—

Letter No. 1459, dated 30th July 1908, from the Excise Commissioner in Mysor

I have the honour to submit herewith the records of investigation, relating to the Inamdar's claim to the Excise Revenue from toddy of Sarvamanya Pattasomanahalli village in the Seringapatam Taluk, together with the Mysore Deputy Commissioner's Memo No. 1966, dated 9th March 1908, forwarding the investigating officer's letter No. 1965, dated 7th March 1908. A copy of the Inam Register of enquiry since obtained from the Inam Superintendent is also enclosed for reference.

2. The village was granted by His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur under a Sannad dated 19th October 1829, to Bega Thoshikhane Nanjappa on Sarvamanyam tenure. Among the items of revenue conceded to the Inamdar, "Eachalpairu" is mentioned along with taxes such as Namakanike, Yerekanike, etc. At the Inam Settlement conducted in the year 1880, the items of sayer and toddy were conceded to the Inamdar and all Government rights to other items of abkari were reserved.

3. The Inamdar, however, admits that he has not been in the enjoyment of any toddy revenue during the twelve years prior to 1892-93. The investigating officer and the Deputy Commissioner have recorded a finding disallowing the claim on the ground that there has been no enjoyment of the right by the Inamdar.

4. There is a toddy shop in the village which is being sold every year since 1892-93 and the name of this shop is included in the list of Government shops. There is no date grove.

5. I submit the case for the orders of Government under para 19 of the Rules sanctioned by Government on 2nd August 1901.

6. My own opinion is that though "Eachalpairu" or the Excise Revenue from toddy is conceded to the Inamdar both by the original Sannad and by the Inam Settlement, yet, as he has not been in the enjoyment of any revenue from this source, apparently from the year of the grant, for the reason that there are no date trees in the village, and as the shop in the village has all along been treated as a Government shop, the Inamdar is not entitled to the Excise Revenue from toddy.

No. FL. 3009-11—S. R. 55-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The Inamdar has never enjoyed the toddy Excise Revenue of the village nor does he prefer any claim to it now. The shop in the village is held to belong to Government and he does not dispute this point. But the Sannad has conceded "Eachalpairu" and the Inam Settlement, the toddy revenue in spite of its non-enjoyment by the Inamdar. In view of the total absence of enjoyment of this revenue and of there being no claim to it, the Inamdar's right, if ever it existed, has to be viewed as having fallen into desuetude. Government therefore hold, concurring with the investigating officer, the Deputy Commissioner and the Excise Commissioner, that the claim has not been established.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Excise Commissioner in Mysore, returning records.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Inam Superintendent in Mysore.

Exd.—K. P. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Financial (Separate Revenue), dated 12th January 1909.

READ—

Letter No. 1378, dated 28th July 1908, from the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, submitting with his opinion the records of enquiry relating to the claim to the toddy excise revenue of Sarvamanyam Tendekere and Amchanahalli villages in the Krishnarajpete Taluk, Mysore District.

No. FL. 3054-7—S. R. 40-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The sannads alienating the villages concede "Echal Pairoo" and the Inam Settlement conducted in 1879 recognises the Inamdar's right to toddy excise revenue. But this revenue has never been enjoyed by the Inamdars and there have been no shops or groves in the villages. The shop in the Tendekere village is reported to have been opened only in 1884 but the Inamdar has never enjoyed any excise revenue from it. This shop has therefore to be viewed as a Government one and the Inamdar's right to the toddy excise revenue of the village if ever it existed, as having fallen into desuetude. The Inamdar's claim is therefore disallowed.

2. It is reported that the temple and other charities founded by the Inamdar at Tendekere for the support of which the inam seems to have been given are not being properly maintained. This is a matter for enquiry in the Muzrai Department.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Excise Commissioner, returning records.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Inam Superintendent in Mysore.
The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.

Exd.—C. R.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 2401, dated the 25th August 1908, from the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the record of enquiry relating to the claim to the toddy revenue of Sarvamanya Yeremanuganahalli or Yeramalliganahalli in the Yedatore Taluk.

Adverting to your docket No. 698—Ex. F. 12-01, dated 12th June 1903, calling for additional information regarding the Inamdar's claim to the excise revenue from toddy of Sarvamanya Yeremanuganahalli village in the Yedatore Taluk, I have the honour to state that in proof of the enjoyment of the toddy revenue of the village, the Inamdar has produced the Khirdis of his village for the years 1869-70, 1872-73 to 1880-81 and 1887-88 to 1890-91. He has stated before the investigating officer that the grove in his village was not leased out during the years 1871-72, 1877-78, 1881-82 and 1882-83 and that the grove rent for the years 1883-84 to 1885-86 and 1886-87 is till due from the contractor Tirumale Gowda; but as observed by the Deputy Commissioner this statement stands alone in the absence of any other evidence to corroborate it.

2. On examination of the Khirdis produced, it is observed that the Inamdar has been deriving some revenue from leasing out his grove to Shikmi contractors. That is to say to sub-lessees under the Government contractors. There was no shop in the village even so far back as 1869. The Inamdar admits that he is not in possession of any agreements executed by the Government contractors in proof of his having leased out his toddy excise right in any year. All that he got was only the rent for having leased out his groves to Shikmi contractors. In this case it is necessary to determine whether the revenue enjoyed by the Inamdar represents the tree rent or the toddy excise. I am of opinion that the revenue derived represents the tree rent and not the excise from toddy. The Inamdar has not produced any evidence to show that he ever derived any revenue from leasing out the right of vending toddy in his village. The fact that he did not get any agreements from the Government contractors combined with the nonexistence of any toddy shop in the village since 1869, if not from the very beginning, leads me to the above conclusion.

3. At the Inam Settlement conducted in the year 1880, the then Inam Superintendent Colonel Robert Cole has referred to the Asli case of Hoskote village wherein it is recorded that the items of sayer and toddy are conceded as per the Sannads. It therefore follows that at the Inam Settlement of Yeramalliganahalli village also, "toddy" was conceded. But it is doubtful whether at the Inam Settlement any clear distinction was drawn between the income of the Inamdar from renting out his trees and the income from leasing the right to vend toddy in the Inam village and whether any special enquiry was at the time made as to the Inamdar's title to the toddy excise revenue.

4. As it was only the tree rent which the Inamdar was enjoying, I am of opinion that he is not entitled to anything more than 1—5th of the Grove Farm rent for the years 1892-3 to 1896-97 under Rule 5.

5. Correspondence ending with the Mysore Deputy Commissioner's docket No. 50, dated the 15th July 1908, together with the records of investigation are herewith submitted for reference.

Docket No. 626, dated the 20th April 1908, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, to the Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

His memo No. 7606—254, dated the 15—16th June 1903, forwarding the records of investigation into the claims of the Inamdar to the toddy revenue of Yeremanuganahalli Inam village in the Yedatore Taluk for additional information called for in the Government Order No. 698—Ex. F. 12-01, dated the 12th June 1903.

Referring to the above has the honour to state that the Inamdar's statement that he was recovering the toddy revenue from old contractors from 1869-70 to 1889-90 has been verified by the village Khirdis of his village. No receipts have been recorded against the years 1871-72, 1877-78, 1881-82 and 1882-83. The Inamdar explains that in the aforesaid years his groves were not leased. He also avers that his toddy revenue for the years 1883-84, 1884-85, 1885-86 and 1887-88 has still to be collected. But this averment stands alone in the absence of any proof. The amount awardable for past years under Rule 13 has been calculated and noted in the calendar. The original village Khirdis (11) and the Inamdar's statement are attached to the file of vernacular records retransmitted.

Letter No. 50, dated the 15th July 1908, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, to the Excise Commissioner in Mysore

His docket No 10689, dated the 1st June 1908, calling for the opinion of the undersigned as to the admissibility or otherwise of the Inamdar's claim to the toddy revenue of Yeremanuganahalli village in the Yedatore Taluk.

Referring to the above has the honour to state that the term used in the Sannad dated the 14th July 1827 is only "Eachalpyru." The Druva Hundije bearing the signature of Lakshmikantha which specified the total beriz including all items of revenue toddy and sayer at 30 pagodas, is stated to have been produced at the Inam Settlement, *vide* column 11 of the Inam Enquiry Register.

2 The Assistant Superintendent who enquired into the validity of the Inamdar's claim has recorded on the 6th June 1879 that the item of shendi was enjoyed by the Inamdar, *vide* para 3 of his remarks in the Enquiry Register The Inam Superintendent conceded the item of toddy to the Inamdar on 1st October 1880, whose right to toddy revenue was also acknowledged in the Inam title-deed issued on the 1st December 1880.

3. Thus the Inamdar had established his right to toddy revenue At this stage it is sufficient if the Inamdar produces his 12 years' enjoyment prior to 1892-93 The evidence adduced by the Inamdar by means of the village Khudis from 1869-70 to 1891-92 was reported in this office docket No 626, dated the 25th April 1908 It is seen that during the required period the Inamdar's trees were not leased to the Abkari contractors for the years 1881-82, 1882-83, and 1891-92 and therefore no receipts were recorded in these registers They were leased during the rest at the period but the Inamdar received the amount only for 5 years, *viz*, 1880-81, 1886-87, 1888-89, 1889-90 and 1890-91, and that of the remaining years of 1883-84, 1884-85, 1885-86, and 1887-88, is stated to be still due from Thimmegowda, the contractor of the said period. The undersigned is convinced that the Inamdar enforced his right of toddy both before and subsequent to the Inam Settlement and his enjoyment is to be admitted

4 Under the circumstances, the undersigned concurs with the finding of the investigating officer who allowed the Inamdar's claim under Rule 13 of Government Proceedings of the 2nd August 1901

No. Fl. 3117-9—S. R. 61-02-4, dated Bangalore, 18th January 1909.

Order thereon.—The claim to the excise revenue from toddy was recognised at the Inam Settlement and the enjoyment of this item of revenue by the Inamdar at the time of the settlement was also admitted. What was exactly meant by "Shendi" and "Toddy" used in the Register of Inam Enquiry, is not a question which can satisfactorily be answered in terms of shop rent, tree tax and tree rent, as the classification of excise revenue under these heads was introduced only lately. But one thing is clear that if the Inamdar had the right to lease out his grove and realised any revenue in the form of grove farm rent, such revenue included what is now called tree tax. Tree tax is one of the two items—shop rent and tree tax which together constitute excise revenue from toddy. Enjoyment of tree tax must therefore be taken as realisation by the Inamdar of part of the excise revenue from toddy. In the present case the Inamdar has produced evidence of his enjoyment of this revenue within the 12 years preceding the year 1892-93.

Government are therefore of opinion concurring with the investigating officer and the Deputy Commissioner, but differing from the Excise Commissioner, that the claim should be allowed under the rules of August 1901.

2. There being only a grove in the village, payment should be regulated by Rules 2, 5 and 13 contained in Government Order No. 2074-81—R. F. 166-92, dated the 2nd August 1901, for the period during which the privileged Inamdar's rights were not separately managed but mixed up with the general arrangements of Government.

Financial (Separate Revenue), dated 18th January 1909.

3. The Excise Commissioner will be good enough to report with what year this period ended and from what year separate accounts have been kept of the Inamdar's date trees tapped for shops outside the village as it is reported that there has been no shop in the village.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Excise Commissioner, returning records.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Inam Superintendent.

Exd.—C. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Financial (Separate Revenue), dated 23rd January 1909.

READ—

Letter No. 3709, dated 16th October 1908, from the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, submitting with his opinion the record of enquiry relating to the claim to the toddy revenue of Sarvamanya Lakshmipura village, Krishnarajpete Taluk, Mysore District.

No. Fl. 3194-6—S. R. 87-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The village has neither a shop nor a date grove. The Sannad concedes "Eachel Pairu" and the Inam settlement conducted in 1878-79 the excise revenue from toddy. The Inamdar himself admits that he has never enjoyed this item of revenue and that he is entitled to only tree rent whenever the few trees in his village are tapped. Concurring therefore with the investigating officer and the Deputy and Excise Commissioners, Government hold that the claim to the toddy excise revenue of the village in question is not established.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Inam Superintendent in Mysore.

Exd.—C. P. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Financial (Separate Revenue), dated 25th January 1909.

READ—

Letter No. 5463, dated the 4th December 1908, from the Excise Commissioner, submitting the record of enquiry relating to the Inamdar's claim to the Excise revenue from toddy of Sarvamanya Gopalpura village in the Mysore Taluk.

No. FL. 3213-4—S. R. 123-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The village was granted on Sarvamanyam tenure by His Highness the late Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadayar, III, to Karagahalli Mallarajaiya on the 2nd August 1827. In the sannad alienating the village and in the nirup to the Amildar "Echal Pairu" is mentioned as having been conceded to the Inamdar. But at the Inam Settlement conducted in 1880, *abkari* was reserved to Government. There is neither a toddy shop nor a date grove in the village and the Inamdar has not produced any evidence of enjoyment of the Excise Revenue from toddy of the village at any time.

In the foregoing circumstances, Government concur in the unanimous opinion of the investigating officer and the Deputy and Excise Commissioners that the Inamdar is not entitled to the Excise Revenue from toddy of the village. The case falls under Rules 4, 8 and 16 of the Rules sanctioned in Government Order No. 2074-83—R. F. 166-92, dated the 2nd August 1901.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Excise Commissioner in Mysore with enclosures.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Financial (Separate Revenue), dated 26th January 1909.

READ—

The following letter No. 2561, dated 31st August 1908, from the Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

I have the honour to submit herewith the marginally noted records of enquiry relating to the Inamdars' claim to the Excise revenue from toddy of Kallahalli, Kundur, Mattikere, Hosur and Vaddarahalli villages in the Yedatore Taluk and to state that I concur in the opinions recorded both by the investigating officer and the Deputy Commissioner that the Inamdars are not entitled to the Excise revenue from toddy in these villages.

1. Memo No. 2019, with one file from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.
2. Memo No. 2825, with one file from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.
3. Inam Registers of enquiry of—
   1. Kallahalli
   2. Mattikere
   3. Vaddarahalli
   4. Hosur

2. The said five villages were divided into 22 vritties and granted as Sarvamanyam by His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadayar Bahadur, III, under a Sannad dated 27th September 1821. Neither the original Nirup nor a copy of it is forthcoming in file. From the Inam Assistant Superintendent's remarks in column 11 of the register of Kallahalli village, it may be assumed that the original Nirup did not concede any right to "Shendi" to the Vrittidars.

3. At the Inam Settlement conducted in the year 1880, the items of sayer and toddy were conceded to the Inamdar in the case of Kallahalli and the Inam Superintendent has referred to this decision as regards the other four villages. The decision appears to have been based on the fact that the word "Eachalpairu" occurs in the subsidiary Sannad granted to each Vrittidar by Her Highness the Maharani of Lakshmi Vilas, but in the Dhruva Oondige Patti, dated 1822 of Kundur and Mattigere villages produced by one of the Vrittidars, there is no mention of any revenue from toddy. The sum of 1 pagoda and 8 fanams therein shown as revenue from arrack gutta is a portion of the allotment set apart for the car-festival of Sri Nanjundeswara Swami and it is excluded from the revenue distributed among the Vrittidars. In the details given in column 14 of the Inam Registers of enquiry "Toddy" or "Shendi" does not occur against any of the villages in the Huzur Sarvamanya Kyfieth accounts. In these circumstances there are no grounds whatever for presuming, as the Inam Assistant Superintendent has done in para 5 of his remarks in the Register of Kallahalli village, that "although no express mention is made of the items of sayer and shendi in the body of the Sannad, yet the beriz of these items are included in those villages as per particulars found in the Nirup."

4. In their statements before the investigating officer, two of the Vrittidars have admitted that there is no shop in either of the villages of Kallahalli, Mattikere, Hosur or Kundur and that they have not derived any Excise revenue from toddy in these villages at any time. They further state that trees are tapped only in Vaddarahalli and ask that a portion of that income may be given to them. From the sale lists since 1892-93, it is observed that no groves have been sold in any of these villages except Vaddarahalli. In the case of the latter village also, no proof of enjoyment of toddy excise has been produced. The single entry in the account book in the file of the receipt of Rs. 60 in the year Prabhava on account of the rent of toddy trees in Vaddarahalli is not authenticated or proved.

5. For the above reasons I am of opinion that the decision of the Inam Superintendent in this case should not be taken as a guide and that the Inamdars are not entitled to the Excise revenue from toddy. The mere mention of the word "Eachalpairu" in the subsidiary Sannad does not give a title to the Inamdars to the Excise revenue from toddy which they have never actually enjoyed.

6. There is no toddy shop in any of the villages in question. As the grove in Vaddarahalli was sold during the farming period, the Inamdars of that village alone are entitled to $\frac{1}{3}$th of the grove farm rent during the years 1892-93 to 1896-97 under Rule IV.

No. FL. 3264-6—S. R. 71-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—In the circumstances explained in the letter read above, Government agree with the concurrent finding of the investigating officer and the Deputy and Excise Commissioners that the Inamdars' claim to the toddy Excise revenue of the village is not established.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Excise Commissioner in Mysore, returning record.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Inam Superintendent in Mysore.

Exd.—C. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

READ—

The following letter No. 2083, dated the 19th August 1908, from the Excise Commissioner and its enclosure :—

In submitting herewith the records of enquiry relating to the Excise Revenue from toddy of Sarvamanya Yandahalli village in the Mysore Taluk, together with a copy of the investigating officer's letter No. 2024, dated 11th March 1908, I have the honor to state that the village was granted as Sarvamanyam by His Highness the late Sri Krishnaraja Wodayar Bahadur, III, to Gurikar Channaiya under a sannad dated 15th December 1819. The sannad concedes "Echalpairu" to the Inamdar along with other items of revenue therein named.

2. In the register of inam enquiry, the Assistant Superintendent who enquired into the case recorded as follows :—

"Abkari item and certain trees in the forest, if any, are reserved sayer, and date trees are allowed by the nirup." The Inam Superintendent, however, has not recorded any finding on the question of the Inamdar's right either to the date trees or to the abkari revenue. Feeling doubtful as to whether the item of toddy was at all conceded at the Inam Settlement, I made a reference to the present Inam Superintendent and his reply is to the effect that the Inamdar is entitled only to date trees and as such the item "Toddy Revenue" is reserved to Government.

3. In the absence of express mention of the concession, whether to the date trees or to the toddy revenue, in the final decision of the Inam Superintendent, I can only presume that the present Inam Superintendent's reply is an expression of his own views in the matter. In these circumstances I conclude that the Inamdar 's right to the toddy excise revenue of the village was not recognized at the Inam Settlement.

4. The documents produced by the present Inamdar show that the right of drawing and vending toddy in the village had been leased out by the Inamdar to the Government Toddy Contractors *without interruption from the year 1864 to 1884. From the year 1884 to 1887,* the toddy contract of the Mysore District was held by Messrs. Davy Muddappa & Co., who, however, did not work the toddy trees and the shop in the village during the term of their contract. They were, therefore, held by the Deputy Commissioner in Revenue Miscellaneous Case No. 2 of 1888-89, not liable to pay anything to the Inamdar.

5. The present Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the decision in the said case is tantamount to a rejection of the Inamdar's claim to toddy revenue of the village. I do not agree with him, for, title of the Inamdar to the toddy revenue of the village was not in question in that case. The Inamdar sued the toddy contractors for payment on account of toddy sold in his village from 1884 to 1887, but as there was no evidence to show that the contractors had used the Inamdar's trees during that period, the claim was disallowed. The dismissal of this particular suit does not in any way affect the Inamdar's claim to the toddy excise revenue of his village.

6. As "Echalpairu" is conceded by the sannad to the Inamdar and as he has been leasing out the right of drawing and vending toddy in his village, regularly from 1864 to 1884, I am of opinion that the Inamdar is entitled to the toddy excise revenue. The case falls under Rules 2, 3, 5 and 13.

7. The District Excise Officer reports that "there is neither a toddy shop nor any valuable date grove worthy of the name in the village." From this, I conclude, that there, are date trees but no shop in the village.

ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE.

Letter dated 11th March 1908, from the District Excise Officer, Mysore, to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.

I have the honor to forward herewith the records of enquiry, with ferist, into the claims of the Inamdar to the toddy revenue of his inam village Yandahalli, in the Mysore Taluk and to state that a calendar with the opinion of the undersigned is appended for approval.

2. This is a Sarvamanya village granted to Gurkar Channaiya by Sri Krishnaraja Wodayar Bahadur, by nirup dated the 15th December 1819. The nirup concedes right to "Echalpairu." The Inam Settlement of 1880 has allowed only date trees. Abkari item is reserved, *vide* inam enquiry sheet No. 18.

3. The Inamdar did not produce the Inam Title-deed.

4. There is neither a toddy shop nor any valuable date grove worthy of the name in the village. In the year 1888 the Inamdar filed a suit against Messrs. Davy Muddappa

Financial (Separate Revenue), dated 29th January 1909.

and Co., for the recovery of his toddy right from 1st April 1884 to the 31st March 1887, but the claim was dismissed on the ground that the contractors had not sold toddy within the inam village, nor used his toddy during that period (*vide* the complete original file and the decree herein enclosed, in Revenue Miscellaneous Case No. 2 of 1888-89 on the file of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore) Thus, the Inamdar has failed to establish his right to the toddy revenue of this village

5. During the present investigation, the Inamdar produced the copies of muchalikas noted in Column 5 of the enclosed calendar These muchalikas go to show that the Inamdar has leased his right to toddy and to the date trees in his village from 1864 to 1884. Even this right ceased to exist after the decree of 1889 noted above.

6. To summarize, the Inamdar has failed to establish his right to the toddy revenue of his village by nirup or by Inam Department He has also failed to prove his uninterrupted enjoyment of excise revenue from toddy for a period of not less than 50 years preceding 1892-93. In the result the Inamdar's claim to the toddy revenue is disallowed. He is entitled to tree rent whenever his trees are tapped.

No. Fl. 3214-6—S R. 61-08-2, dated Bangalore, 29th January 1909.

Order thereon.—In this case the Inam Settlement should be taken as explaining the Sannad, and as "Echalpairu" has been interpreted to mean toddy trees at the Settlement, there is no authority for holding that what was alienated by the Sannad was the entire excise revenue from toddy. It is stated that the right of drawing and vending toddy in the village was being leased out by the Inamdar from 1864 to 1884 and the exercise of this right, unsupported as it is by either the Sannad or the Inam Settlement, can only be viewed as unauthorized; and as there is no proof of uninterrupted enjoyment for 50 years prior to 1892-93, the case is not entitled to any special consideration under Rule 20. Agreeing, therefore, with the investigating officer and the Deputy Commissioner and differing from the Excise Commissioner, Government hold that the right of the Inamdar to the Excise revenue from toddy is not established.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Excise Commissioner, returning the records
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Superintendent of Inam Settlements

Exd.—C. P. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 4577, dated the 11th November 1908, from the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the records of enquiry relating to the Inamdar's claim to the toddy excise revenue of Sarvamanya Gudaganahalli village, Yedatore Taluk.

Adverting to your letter No. Fl. 6682—S. R. 59-02, dated 24th June 1908, regarding the claim of the Inamdar to the toddy revenue of Sarvamanya Gudaganahalli village, Yedatore Taluk, I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of a docket No. 280, dated 27th ultimo, together with the records of enquiry received from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District. It will be observed from the aforesaid docket that the copies of the mutchalikas have been certified and attested after comparison with their originals. An authenticated copy of the Sannad is also filed as desired.

2. From the copy of the Dhuruva Undige now filed in the records, it would appear that the toddy revenue was enjoyed by the Inamdar from the very beginning and that there was a shop also. The Khangi accounts now produced by the Inamdar corroborate and supplement the proofs of enjoyment already put up in the case.

3. As regards the information required as to how it is made out that the mutchalikas referred to above cover toddy excise as well as tree rent, when the Inamdar has himself admitted the non-existence of a shop in his village, I beg to submit that the right to the toddy excise has been recognized both by the Sannad and at the Inam Settlement and it was this excise right which the Inamdar leased out to the Government toddy contractors and the words of the agreements are unmistakeable and clear. It was left to the contractors to open or not to open a shop within the village limits and the Inamdar cannot be expected to insist upon the contractors to open a shop in his village so long as the contract amount was paid to him by the contractors without a demur. The sum paid by the contractor was not only for exercising the right of drawing toddy from the Inamdar's trees but also for vending the toddy in his village. But the contractors perhaps found it to their advantage not to work a shop in the inam village. The non-operation of the shop by the contractor does not vitiate the right of the Inamdar to the excise revenue from toddy of his village so long as the former paid the latter a stipulated amount for exercising the right of drawing and vending toddy in the inam village. This case has not without its parallel and almost all claims allowed under Rule 13 are of the same nature. Besides the Dhuruva Undige in this case clearly shows that the whole revenue from toddy was enjoyed by the Inamdar from the very beginning.

4. A copy of the Inam Register of enquiry of the village of Hoskote forms part of the accompanying records.

No. FL. 3345-7—S. R. 59-02, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The village of Gudaganahalli in the Yedatore Taluk was granted on Sarvamanyam tenure to Ramiah and other Brahmins by Her late Highness Lakshmammanni Avaru, the mother of His Highness the late Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur, under a deed of gift dated the 14th July 1827, which among other taxes alienated in favour of the grantees mentions also "Echal Pairu." At the Inam Settlement concluded in 1880 the item of shendi which was mentioned as being in the enjoyment of the Inamdars in the Inam Register of enquiry, was conceded to them by the Inam title-deed dated the 1st December 1880. Further in the Huzur Kyphit Patti of 1839 there is an entry to show that nine varahas and odd was included in the total beriz of the village on account of "Shendi Pairu." Besides the Dhuruva Undige in this case clearly shows that the whole revenue from toddy was enjoyed by the Inamdar from the very beginning.

2. There is also sufficient proof of the Inamdar's enjoyment of the toddy excise revenue for the 12 years preceding 1891-2.

3. In the foregoing circumstances Government hold that the Inamdars are entitled to the excise revenue from toddy.

4. There is at present only a grove and no toddy shop in the village. The case therefore falls within the scope of Rules 2, 5 and 13 of Government Order

Financial (Separate Revenue), dated 30th January 1909.

No. 2074-83—R. F. 166-92, dated the 2nd August 1901. The Excise Commissioner will accordingly submit a refund bill in due course for the sanction of Government together with a statement showing the number of trees tapped within the inam village limits for and from the year in which separate account has been kept of such tree tapping.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Excise Commissioner in Mysore returning the enclosures.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Inam Superintendent in Mysore.

Exd.—C. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Financial (Banking), dated 21st January 1909.

READ:—

Letter No. 1415, dated the 2nd December 1908, from the Secretary, State Life Insurance Committee, forwarding his office papers relating to the proposal of the committee to issue revised premium books providing for the record of monthly payments of premia in one book instead of as at present in several books corresponding to the number of policies held by an officer and soliciting sanction of Government to such proposal.

No. Finl. 3142-82—B. 32-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—**The proposal to issue revised consolidated premium receipt books in the form suggested, is approved.**

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Finl. Secy. to Govt.

To—The Secretary, State Life Insurance Committee.
The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C.S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Financial (Banking), dated 26th January 1909.

READ—

Letter No. 1785, dated the 3rd August 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore' submitting a copy of his office memorandum No. 1784, dated the 3rd August 1908, regarding the utilization of its reserve by the Agricultural Bank at Hongenhalli and stating that the Bank's funds are being reduced with each instalment of the loan recovered, that the employment of a portion of the reserve fund for the banking transactions will go some way towards making up for this growing deficiency in the Bank's funds and will further be a much more profitable investment than deposit in the Savings Bank and that such a course does not seem to contravene para 5 of the articles of Association.

No. FL. 3247— B. 8-08-4, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—In the particular circumstances of this Bank it seems inadvisable that its reserve (which amounts only to Rs. 2,100) should be trenched upon to any considerable extent for giving loans to members. A portion of it has to be held as a reserve for guaranteeing withdrawals of deposits by members which amount to Rs. 2,182 and then there is the Government loan of Rs. 6,000 to be repaid. The reserve of Rs. 2,100 is not much more than is sufficient for the above purpose, having regard to the Bank's transactions and liabilities.

With these remarks the above letter is recorded.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector of Agricultural Banks.

Exd.—C. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Judicial and Legislative (Courts), dated 8th January 1909.

READ—

Letter No. 1995—88, dated the 17th September 1908, from the Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore, forwarding as called for a statement showing the Local Service Examinations passed by the several Munsiffs in the State.

NO. J. 1919-20—CTS. 185-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—It is observed that the marginally noted Munsiffs have not passed the Mysore Local Service Revenue and Registration Examinations, respectively.

REVENUE.

1. Mr. M L Srikantesa Gowda
2. ,, S Krishna Rao
3. ,, N. Narasimha Iyengar
4. ,, M. Narasappaiya

REGISTRATION

1 Mr. N T. Gopaliengar
2. ,, T. S. A. D'Cruz
3. ,, M. L. Sreekantesa Gowda
4 ,, S. Krishna Rao
5. ,, T. Venkoba Rao
6. ,, N. Narasimha Iyengar
7. ,, M Narasappaiya
8 ,, G Satyaji Rao
9 ,, S. Venkatakrishnaiya
10. ,, P. Mahadevayya

2. Though the Revenue Test has been compulsory for Munsiffs since the year 1885, it is a matter for regret that several officers have been permanently appointed as Munsiffs subsequent to that date in contravention of the rule. Government consider it desirable and necessary to enforce the rule strictly and they direct that no officer appointed as Munsiff after the year 1885 shall be eligible for promotion in the grade of Munsiffs, unless he shall have previously passed the Revenue Examination. In the case of future appointments to the Munsiff's grade, no person will be confirmed unless he fully qualifies himself under the rules, and persons so qualified will, other things being equal, be preferred to persons not so qualified.

3. The Registration Examination was prescribed as a compulsory test for Munsiffs, by Government Notification No. 5022—Exam. 2-06-8, dated 12th December 1906. Though Government do not intend to require officers confirmed as Munsiffs before that date to pass this test so long as they continue as Munsiffs, they desire it to be understood that officers will not be eligible for appointment to the grade of Assistant Commissioners (including the appointments of Sub-Judges in the Judicial Department) unless they pass all the tests prescribed for Assistant Commissioners.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore for information and communication to the Munsiffs concerned.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—C. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Local Fund and Sanitary (Local Boards), dated 16th January 1909.

READ—

Government Order No. 8075-81—L. B. 170-07-5, dated 15th February 1908, calling for the opinions of the several District Boards about the proposal of the District Board of Mysore to levy a fee of one rupee on each occasion an Amrut Mahal breeding bull belonging to the District Board is allowed to cover, half of the fee being paid to the person in charge of the bull for maintaining it, though the same is in excess of that allowable in accordance with Government Proceedings No. 6999-7008—Cir. 123, dated 16th September 1891.

2. The following replies thereto:—

(*a*)	Letter No. D. F.	32, dated 29th August 1908,	from the President,	District Board, Bangalore.
(*b*)	Do	829, dated 31st October 1908,	do	Kolar.
(*c*)	Do	597, dated 8th May 1908,	do	Tumkur.
(*d*)	Do	465—S, dated 3rd June 1908,	do	Hassan.
(*e*)	Do	303, dated 29th May 1908,	do	Shimoga.
(*f*)	Do	539, dated 30th May 1908,	do	Kadur.
(*g*)	Do	400, dated 11th March 1908,	do	Chitaldrug.

No. 6645-53—L. B. 170-07-13, DATED BANGALORE, 16TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—In view of the fact that private owners of breeding bulls charge fees ranging up to one rupee and that a fair fee is necessary among other things for the welfare of the bull itself and in order to restrict service to the better class of cows, Government consider that the fees prescribed so far back as 1891 are too low now when Mysore cattle fetch high prices even in normal times, and direct that the rates of 2 annas and 4 annas mentioned in para 3 of the rules issued with Memo No. 8368—L. B. 303-07-1, dated 22nd February 1908, be respectively raised in districts as shown below:—

	District Fund bulls in charge of raiyats	District Fund bulls maintained by District Funds
Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug	8 annas	1 Rupee.
Kolar, Tumkur, Kadur and Shimoga	8 annas	8 annas.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Presidents of District Boards.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—C. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Local Fund and Sanitary (Municipal), dated 7th January 1909.

READ—

Para 1 of Government Order No. 9177-85—L. F. 137-92, dated the 8th February 1896, directing the discontinuance of the submission of notifications of sanctions to Government, and observing that lumpsum appropriations will, on application, be sanctioned by Government out of budget allotments to meet the cost of works sanctioned by the Presidents

2. Letter No. D. F. 61, dated the 5th November 1908, from the President of the Municipalities in the Bangalore District, requesting that the allotments sanctioned under "VIII. Public Works" in the current year's budgets of the several Municipalities of the district may be placed at his disposal.

No. 6286-94—ML. 204-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 7TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Government observe that, as the budget allotments under "VIII. Public Works" are based on the statements of the several works to be executed during the year, submitted along with the draft budgets, and as the Presidents themselves are empowered to sanction all estimates for works up to a limit of Rs. 500, separate applications of the kind under reference for appropriations for such works out of the sanctioned grants are unnecessary and may be discontinued.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Presidents of Municipalities in the State
The Comptroller to Government.

Exd.—C. R.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Local Fund and Sanitary (Municipal), dated 12th January 1909.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 5131, dated the 29th June 1908, from the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, anent the proposal to appoint the Health Officers of the two City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore as *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents in matters relating to public health and to separate the funds allotted by the Municipal Councils on account of public health from funds sanctioned for other purposes so as to admit of the same being controlled by the Health Officers, subject to the President's approval.

No. 6483-6—ML. 127-07-13, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—With a view to prevent misunderstanding and friction in the conduct of work connected with public health between the Health Officers and the Vice-Presidents of the City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore, the Sanitary Commissioner has recommended that the Health Officers of these two Municipalities may be appointed *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents. Both Major Drake-Brockman and Col. Smyth consider such an arrangement desirable, and the Presidents of these two Municipal Councils are also in favor of it.

2. The proposal is one that commends itself to Government, and is approved. In order to give effect to, it is necessary to regard the two Health Officers as Government servants paid by Government out of funds contributed by the Municipal Councils instead of as salaried servants of the Municipal Councils so far only as their qualification for a seat on the Municipal Council is concerned and to appoint them as *ex-officio* Municipal Councillors and Vice-Presidents of the respective Municipalities.

3. Under Section 23 (1), the Government direct that the Senior Vice-President for the purposes of the Municipal Regulation shall be the one appointed otherwise than by virtue of his office.

4. As *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents in sanitary matters, the Health Officers will be subordinate to the Presidents and will correspond with superior officers only through the Presidents. In order to remove all occasion for the Health Officers to interfere in matters beyond their proper province, the Presidents concerned will, when assigning powers and duties to the *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents under Section 25 (1) of the Municipal Regulation limit the same strictly and solely to matters relating to public health.

5. Funds sanctioned by the Municipal Council for expenditure on public health (including vaccination, sanitation, conservancy and plague) may be separated as far as possible from funds allotted for other purposes and be controlled by the Health Officers as Vice-Presidents subject, of course, to the control of the President and the Municipal Council.

6. The necessary notification will be published in the *Mysore Gazette* appointing the Health Officers as Municipal Councillors and *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents in matters relating to public health.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore.
The Presidents of the City Municipal Councils, Bangalore and Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—K. P. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Local Fund and Sanitary (Municipal), dated 12th January 1909.

No. 6488-97—Ml. 127-07-15, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—In supersession of the existing orders and in continuation of Government Order No. 6483-6—Ml. 127-07-13' of this date, Government are pleased to direct that under Section 10 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906 the following officers shall be *ex-officio* Municipal Councillors in each of the Municipalities of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore :—

(1) The Deputy Commissioner of the District.

(2) The Executive Engineer of the Division.

(3) The Health Officer.

(4) The Amildar of the Taluk.

A Notification to this effect will be published in the Gazette.

2. The Principals of the Central College, Bangalore and the Maharaja's College, Mysore, are rarely able to attend the Municipal meetings and moreover they are concerned chiefly with higher education with which the Municipalities have not much to do. The appointment of Health Officers as members renders it unnecessary for the Senior Surgeon at Bangalore and the Civil Surgeon at Mysore to continue in the Municipal Councils. The resignation of their respective seats on the Municipal Councils tendered by the four officers referred to above is accepted. This causes one vacancy among the existing number of nominated Councillors on each of the two Municipal Councils and it should be filled up by nominating suitable non-official gentlemen so as to satisfy the proportion of salaried servants of Government to nominated Councillors fixed in Section 10 of the Municipal Regulation. The Presidents are requested to recommend the names of suitable gentlemen for such nomination.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Presidents, Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils.
The Deputy Commissioners, Bangalore and Mysore Districts.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Principal of the Central College.
The Principal of the Maharaja's College.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

Exd.—K. P. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

The following communications submitting the Municipal Administration Reports and Accounts for the year 1907-08 :—

No.	Date	From whom
286	24th August 1908 ...	Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
134	24th September 1908 ...	President of Municipalities, Tumkur District.
82	29th September 1908 ...	Do Bangalore City Municipal Council.
C. 73-28	30th September 1908 ...	Do of Municipalities, Kolar District.
100—S	30th September 1908 ...	Do do do Hassan District.
48	30th September 1908 ...	Do Mysore City Municipal Council.
119	2nd October 1908 ...	Do of Municipalities, Kadur District.
79	1st October 1908 ...	Do do do Shimoga District.
181	29th September 1908 ...	Do do do Mysore District.
44	30th September 1908 ...	Do do do Bangalore District
224	29th September 1908 ...	Comptroller, Mysore Government.
2268—Loans 492	22nd October 1908	Do do do
L. F. 352	1st December 1908 ...	Do do do

No. 6744-57—Ml. 108-08-21, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—*Constitution of Municipalities.*—Besides the City Munic Councils at Bangalore and Mysore which were governed by the Municipal Reg tion, VII of 1906, there were, as in the previous year, 86 non-regulation Mu palities. In the following 15 of them, however, preliminary action was taken u Section 8 of the said Regulation to bring them under the Regulation:—

1. Kolar	6. Nanjangud	11. Tarikere
2. Tumkur	7. Malvalli	12. Shimoga
3. Gubbi	8. Hunsur	13. Chitaldrug
4. Bannur	9. Hassan	14. Davangere
5. T.-Narsipur	10. Chikmagalur	15. Harihar

2. The Rules and Bye-laws framed under the old law (the Municipal gulations of 1871) which was repealed with effect from 1st January 1907, contir to be in force in the City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore. Action however, taken to frame new Bye-laws in accordance with the provisions of Regulation of 1906. The Bye-laws and Rules framed and passed by the Municipal Council of Bangalore for the registration of vital statistics and for c pulsory vaccination were sanctioned by Government with some modifications.

3. In the Mysore City, a Managing Committee consisting of nine mem was appointed under Section 27 of the said Regulation and met 24 times du the year. No such Committee was appointed in the Bangalore City and hoped that early action will be taken to supply the deficiency.

4. The Bangalore City Municipal Council consisted of 24 members, of wl six were *ex-officio* and seven (one official and six non-officials) nominated Government and the remaining 11 elected by the rate payers. The Council 15 times during the year. On the Mysore City Municipal Council there v 20 members, of whom six were *ex-officio*, four non-officials nominated by Gov ment and the remaining ten elected by the rate payers. They met 15 times du the year.

5. There were altogether 843 members serving on the Boards of the M Municipalities. Of these 303 were *ex-officio* and the remaining 540 were mem nominated by Government, the electoral system not being in force in these Mu palities. Monthly meetings were reguarly held in all the Municipalities ex

in the following 11, where the prescribed number of meetings could not be held owing chiefly to the want of a quorum:—

Bangalore District	Kolar District	Tumkur District	Mysore District	Shimoga District
Closepet	Chintamani	Sira	Bannur	Honnali
Dodballapur			Talkad	Kallukatte
			French Rocks	Tithahalli
			Heggaddevankote	

NOTE.—Heggaddevankote held 9 meetings, all the rest held 11 meetings each

6. The average attendance of members at the meetings in 85 out of the 88 Municipalities exceeded 50 % and was on the whole satisfactory. The attendance of *ex-officio* members in the Municipalities of the Chitaldrug District excepting those of Chitaldrug and Davangere towns was unsatisfactory while that of the nominated members in the Municipalities of Nelamangala, Sidlaghatta, Yedatore, Gundlupet, T.-Narsipur, Mudgere and Koppa was less than that of the *ex-officio* members. The average attendance of nominated members was the least in Yedatore, being only 0·75 at each meeting, the number of such members being 7.

7. Appendix No. I which is a comparative statement of the number of houses in each Municipality shows little variation in the District Head-quarters except at Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar. Bangalore shows an increase of 249 houses as the net result of a small increase of 8 in tiled houses and the very large increase of 385 in mudroofed houses set off by the large decrease of 134 in terraced houses and of 10 in thatched houses. If these statistics are correct they mean that, besides, a large number of mudroofed houses being newly constructed, there is a large conversion of terraced houses into mudroofed tenements This is obviously a retrogression which it behoves the Municipal Council to discourage. There is a decrease of 687 houses in Mysore City distributed over all classes and a decrease of 74 in Kolar occurring entirely among mudroofed houses. These variations are due to the operations of the City Improvement Trust Board in Mysore and of sanitary improvements effected by the President in Kolar. But unless a large number of houses are quickly constructed to replace the demolished ones, it is evident that overcrowding will result and the object of the extensive sanitary improvements in the cities will be frustrated.

8. *Financial position.*—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 4,52,575 and the total income and expenditure amounted respectively to Rs. 9,13,482 and Rs. 8,88,543 against Rs. 8,21,107 and Rs. 7,61,698 in the previous year. The increase in both receipts and expenditure was chiefly due in the one case to better collections under octroi in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and under house and mohatarfa taxes in the Bangalore City, and in the other case to the larger outlay incurred on Public Works during the year in the Bangalore City.

9. The largest revenue was as usual contributed by the Bangalore and Mysore Cities, while, in the remaining Municipalities the income ranged between Rs. 29,686 in the Shimoga Municipality and Rs. 727 in the Bagepalli Municipality of the Kolar District. The Municipalities of Kankanhalli and Hunsur had debit balances of Rs. 1,244 and Rs. 387 at the end of the year.

10. *Taxation.*—The income from taxation including octroi and tolls was Rs. 2,19,354 in the Bangalore City, Rs. 1,48,253 in the Mysore City and Rs. 3,46,685 in Minor Municipalities, the incidence per head of population being Rs. 3-2-6, Rs. 2-2-10, and Re. 0-14-9, respectively. An examination of the figures entered in Appendices IV and VII shows that no uniform procedure is followed in computing the revenue derived from taxation. In the Shimoga District the entire revenue during the year including deposits is taken into account, while in Chitaldrug and Mysore Districts the revenue from octroi is excluded. In the Kolar District the income from rents and fines and in the Kadur District that from rents is included. The revenue from taxation should properly include the income from the following sources and no others:—

1. Octroi, 2. Tax on buildings and lands including vacant sites, 3. Lighting tax, 4. Water tax, 5. Tax on animals, 6. Carriage tax, 7. License receipts, 8. Mohatarfa, 9. Tolls and ferries.

Local Fund and Sanitary (Municipal), dated 19th January 1909.

In the Sringeri, Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities and in the Municipalities of the Tumkur, Hassan and Bangalore Districts the income from the above sources only is correctly taken into account in making the calculation.

In the Comptroller's accounts the income from water-tax is included under the head "Miscellaneous" but it would be better to show it under a separate head in Statement No. II or as a sub-head under "Tax on buildings," so that it may be easily included in the figures under the head "Total taxation."

11. *Octroi.*—The income from Octroi was Rs. 2,78,218 or Rs. 29,445 more than in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to better supervision in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities. The levy of octroi duty on charcoal and metals in the Chikmagalur town was ordered to be discontinued during the year. In the Sringeri Municipality the members of the collection staff were replaced by better men. The Octroi Head Manegar of the Chikmagalur town was found to be embezzling the octroi receipts by tampering with the counterfoils of receipt books He was prosecuted for forgery and criminal breach of trust and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years with a fine of Rs. 1,000.

12. In the Bangalore City 27 cases involving 41 persons were prosecuted for breach of Octroi Rules with the result that 24 persons were convicted and sentenced to pay fines amounting in all to Rs. 184. The other reports contain no information on this subject. It is desirable that a para should be devoted to it in future reports

13. Complete information regarding the rates of duty leviable on each kind of article subject to Octroi has not been entered in some of the reports. The incorporation of the rates of duty when they are not uniform throughout the district renders Appendix No. V clumsy. The Presidents would therefore do well to submit a separate statement supplemental to Appendix V showing therein the Municipalities the articles subject to octroi and the rates at which duty is levied, the amount realized being shown in Appendix No. V.

14. *Tolls.*—The income from tolls during the year was Rs. 78,809 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 3,212. The levy of tolls in Shikarpur was sanctioned at the end of the previous year and the realization during the year under report amounted to Rs. 724. The income from tolls in Seringapatam and Davangere remained steady, while that in Shimoga and Tumkur increased by Rs. 5,162 and Rs. 2,423 respectively owing to the higher bids secured. In Bangalore, Mysore Nanjangud and Harihar there was a decrease in the amount realized from this source

15. *Rents.*—The income from rents during the year was Rs. 36,265 against Rs. 36,735 in the previous year. There was a decrease of Rs. 2,258 in the Kolar District and this is attributed to poor markets, during the plague season in the Kolar, Bowringpet, Mulbagal and Chikballapur Municipalities. The levy of fees on laden carts, bullocks, etc., entering the Challakere and Jagalur towns on weekly market days, sanctioned during the year with a view to improve the finances of those Municipalities, accounts for the large increase of Rs. 2,608 under this head in the Chitaldrug District. In the Molakalmuru town, market fees were levied from 1st July 1908 and not during the year under review as stated in the Chitaldrug District report. (*Vide* Government Order No. 12941-2—Ml. 538-07-2, dated 13th June 1908).

16. *Demand, collection and balance.*—The total demand including the arrears of previous years amounted to Rs. 11,10,878, of which a sum of Rs. 864,790 was either collected or remitted, leaving Rs. 2,46,088 uncollected at the end of the year. Of the total outstandings Rs. 2,22,336 or 90 per cent was under house and mohatarfa taxes, the collections under which represent only 57 per cent of the total demand thereunder.

The collection work turned out in the Shimoga, Nanjungud, Chikmagalur and Seringapatam Municipalities was most unsatisfactory and the arrears outstanding under assessed taxes in the following Municipalities were no better. In some cases the evil has been chronic, seriously reflecting on the efficiency of the executive.

No.	Municipality	Net demand	Collection	Arrears at the end of the year.	
				Amount	Percentage to demand.
1	Bangalore City ...	1,74,468	80,649	93,819	54
2	Mysore City ...	72,486	32,187	40,299	54
3	Shimoga Municipality.	19,702	5,395	14,307	73
4	Seringapatam ...	17,045	6,371	10,674	63
5	Chikmagalur ...	15,185	5,729	9,456	62
6	Tumkur ...	9,345	4,796	4,549	48
7	Nanjangud ...	6,578	2,200	4,378	66
8	Birur ...	7,058	3,999	3,059	43
9	Kolar ...	8,040	4,322	3,718	46
10	Hunsur ...	5,793	3,481	2,312	40
11	Chikballapur ..	6,044	3,780	2,264	37
12	Bowringpet ...	5,239	2,824	2,415	46

It behoves the Presidents concerned to take prompt steps to have all the recoverable arrears collected as early as possible and to take prompt steps to have all the irrecoverable arrears written off the accounts with due formalities. It should be unnecessary to point out how taxes become irrecoverable by delay in collecting them and how outstanding arrears embarass tax payers themselves, increase work and correspondence besides often times affording opportunity for embezzlement.

17. *Public Works.*—The expenditure under Public Wokrs was Rs. 2,92,877 as against Rs. 2,38,173 in the previous year and Rs. 3,29,104 the sanctioned budget grant including additional grants and reappropriations. The large outay during the year was chiefly in the Bangalore City, where in addition to the ordinary charges, the following expenditure was also incurred:—

1. Dismantling fort wall, Rs. 13,227.
2. Special works carried out by Public Works Department, Rs. 16,437

A new extension between the Chamarajpete and the Basavangudi Extensions was formed in the Bangalore City. The amount required for the purpose has been ordered to be advanced from the Bangalore City Municipal Funds subject to future adjustment under the orders of Government. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 24,862 was advanced for the formation of this extension by the Municipality, while the Sanitary Engineer incurred a further outlay of Rs. *14,632 for laying out roads, etc., in this extension. The latter amount has been charged in the Comptroller's Civil accounts of the City Municipality, as a charge under "Public Works" and included in the sum of, Rs. 16,437 referred to above, while in accordance with the orders already issued the expenditure should be treated as advance recoverable subject to future adjustment. The Comptroller is requested to cause the necessay alterations to be made in the accounts.

*Rs. 12,400 Cost of work. Rs. 2,232 Establishment, tools and plant.

18. The estimated amount of each work, the outlay incurred up to the beginning of the year in the case of incomplete works since their commencement and whether each work was completed at the end of the year, are not ascertainable from the statements now submitted by the Comptroller.

The Comptroller is, therefore, requested to submit in future a complete statement of all works carried out of Municipal Funds by the Civil as well as the Public Works Department (including the Sanitary and Water-Supply Divisions) in a form similar to that used for recording the outlay on Public Works executed by the Public Works Department from the District Funds and the Local Funds General.

19. An annual payment of Rs. 26 is stated to be made to the talvars on account of the lands taken up for extending the town of Tumkur. This amount is paid under the orders contained in Government Proceedings No. 20077—L. F. 251-93, dated 23rd May 1894, and the President's report No. 974, dated 31st May 1894, in reply to the said Government Proceedings. It was in the latter stated to

be the amount realized as Mohatarfa house-tax on the houses built on the talvar service inam land. It is hoped that this Mohatarfa is still realized in full. It is desirable that the fact should always be noted in the debit entry.

20. *Conservancy and Sanitation.*—Besides the cost of drains and other sanitary works included under the head "Public Works" a sum of Rs. 1,92,736 was spent on conservancy and sanitation against the budget grant of Rs. 2,31,303 during the year under review and the actuals of Rs. 1,86,314 during the previous year. For the better supervision of the conservancy and sanitation of the Bangalore and Mysore cities, the appointment of Health Officers was revived during the year and action taken to appoint them as Vice-Presidents in Sanitary matters. In the Mysore City the daily conservancy system was introduced into the Chamaraj and Nazarbad Mohallas. A new extension was formed in the Bangalore City (as already stated in para 17 above) and steps are on foot for forming the Ramachandrapet extension in the Chintamani town though this has not been alluded to in the Kolar District Report. Action was also taken to form an extension in the Kolar town and to extend the town of Davangere during the year. Orders have already issued regard ing the shifting of Hiriyur town to a healthier locality.

21. *Drainage.*—During the year 9,757 feet of V shaped and Box drains were constructed, and a sum of Rs. 1,191 was spent for constructing Flushing Tanks in the Bangalore City.

*Rs. 1000 Cost of work.
Rs. 182. Establishment, tools and plant.

Preliminary investigations in connection with the drainage scheme of Chikmagalur town was taken up by the Sanitary Department. The special surveyor appointed for preparing the survey plans and drainage schemes of the Municipalities in the Kolar District is reported to have completed the work in the Kolar town satisfactorily.

It is desirable that each Municipality should have a carefully prepared programme of all sanitary and other works of improvement to be executed within the Municipality so that they may be taken up in the order of their relative importance as funds permit. The question of the drainage, water-supply and extension of the Shimoga town was under correspondence at the close of the year.

22. *Prosecution for breach of Sanitary Rules.* In the Bangalore City 145 cases involving 118 persons were taken before the Magistrates for breach of the sanitary provisions of the Municipal Regulation with the result that 84 persons were convicted and sentenced to pay fines aggregating Rs. 126 during the year. From the entries in Appendix XV of the report of the Mysore City Municipalty, it appears that for breach of the provisions of the Municipal Regulation, 38 cases involving 43 persond were prosecuted in the Mysore City with the result that 12 persons were convictes and sentenced to pay fines amounting in all to Rs. 84. It is not clear how many of these prosecutions were for breaches of (1) Octroi rules, (2) sanitary provisions and (3) other provisions of the regulation. The President is requested to furnish the figures under each of the above headings in the appendix to future reports. In the minor municipalities 50 cases involving 64 persons were prosecuted for breaches of the rules under the Village Sanitation Regulation. Of these 43 persons were convicted and sentenced to fines amounting in all to Rs. 60.

23. *Water-supply.* An estimate amounting to Rs.50,000 was sanctioned out of the Mysore City Municipal Funds for the electrification of the Belagola Water Works, a moiety of the amount being advanced from the State Funds as a loan repayable in 5 equal annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum. The project sanctioned for the supply of water to the Harihar town is reported to be nearing completion. The transfer of the Mysore City Water Works to the charge of the Public Works Department is again complained of and the President remarks that though the water-supply under the management of the Public Works Department has by no means improved, the Municipaltiy has been made to pay Rs. 28,000 annually more than what it used to spend when the works were under its control. The President's attention is drawn to the observation of Government in para 18 of the review of the report of the previous year. During the year under review the Municipality had to pay in addition to the usual maintenance charges a sum of Rs. 22,354 for the temporary improvement of the water-supply.

+ This does not include charge for establishment, tools and plants.

The electrification of the water-works will, besides ensuring a satisfactory and constant supply of water at all times of the year, reduce the working charges to a considerable extent.

24. It is reported that water scarcity was felt in the Kadur, Mudgere, Hosdurga, Molakalmuru, Jagalur, Holalkere, Challakere, Arsikere, Channarayapatna, Dodballapur, Nelamangala and Anekal Municipalities and that the supply of drinking water through pipes in the Closepet, Hunsur, Yedatore, Nanjangud and Chikmagalur Municipalities was inadequate. A project for the supply of water to Molakalmuru from a tank on a hillock close by the town at a cost not exceeding Rs. 3,000 is reported to be under preparation. It need hardly be said that the provision of an unfailing supply of good drinking water is one of the essential duties of a Municipal Board; and where a suitable and well considered scheme is prepared, but the Municipal Council is unable to readily find the whole of the amount required for the work, Government will gladly render any reasonable help that may be applied for. In the Nelamangala Municipality the sewage of the town is reported to find its way to the tank close by. The President is requested to take immediate action to prevent the pollution of the tank water which should be kept as pure as possible.

25. *Charitable Grants.*—There were in all 67 Local Fund Dispensaries and 63 midwives subsidised from Municipal Funds. The number of patients treated in the dispensaries and the number of cases attended to by the midwives were 609, 679 and 3,655 against 590, 545 and 3,936, respectively, in the previous year.

26. The St. Martha's Hospital at Bangalore continued to be popular and to receive the usual monthly grant of Rs. 200 from the Bangalore City Municipal Council. An annual grant of Rs. 200 from the Hassan District Funds and the Funds of the Hassan Municipality, each was sanctioned during the year to the Wesleyan Mission Hospital for women and children in Hassan. The Wesleyan Mission authorities maintain also a Hospital at Mysore which receives a grant out of Provincial Funds of one-fourth of the cost of maintenance subject to a maximum of Rs. 200 per mensem. It is understood that these institutions are popular and meet a great want. The Presidents of the Municipalities concerned should notice these institutions in future reports.

The Vaidyasalas at Tarikere, Birur, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug are reported to have done good work during the year. A brief account showing the number of patients treated and the work turned out in each Vaidyasala or other dispensary under Native Vaidyas and Hakims receiving grants from Municipal Funds should be invariably furnished in the reports in future.

27. *Vaccination.*—At the cost of Municipal Funds the City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore employed 3 and 2 special vaccinators, respectively, and the Municipalities of Hassan, Chikmagalur and Kolar employed one each. In the other Municipal towns, Taluk vaccinators paid from State Funds and Medical Officers did the vaccination work. The supervision over vaccinators was during the year under review transferred from local Revenue Officers to the District Sanitary Officers.

The pay of the vaccinator at Seringapatam was ordered to be borne from the State Funds and the Municipality relieved of the charge with effect from 1st July 1907.

28. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 8,682 in all the Municipalities except Hiriyur for which the figures are stated to be not available. There was a general decrease in the number of operations performed in all the districts excepting the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Kadur District. The decrease in the Kolar District is attributed to the very unsatisfactory work done by the Kolar Town Vaccinator, to the prevalence of plague in some of the Municipalities and to a large number of unprotected children having been already vaccinated during the previous year. It is very unsatisfactory to note that only one operation was performed in the Belur Municipality. The number of operations performed by the Hospital Assistant of Belur does not appear to have been included in the statement and the Sanitary Commissioner's attention is invited to the instructions contained in para 14 of the review of the previous year's reports on Municipal Administration.

Local Fund and Sanitary (Municipal), dated 13th January 1909.

29. The major portion of Appendix No. XIX of the Chitaldrug District Reports has been left blank. The President of the Municipalities in the Tumkur District reports that the figures relating to vaccination were not furnished by the Sanitary Commissioner in time in spite of repeated reminders and the President of Municipalities of the Chitaldrug District states that the information furnished by the Sanitary Commissioner's office is very meagre and he is not in a position to form an opinion about the work turned out during the year. No explanation is furnished in the report of the Shimoga District as regards the striking disparity in the percentage of successful cases which was 31·03 against 94·24 of the previous year. The Sanitary Commissioner is requested to report why it was not possible to furnish all the necessary figures and in good time to the Presidents of the Tumkur and Chitaldrug District Municipalities and at the same time to make arrangements for furnishing in future a brief note on the material variations in the number of operations performed, the work turned out, etc., along with the statistics to be furnished by him to the Presidents for incorporation in the Municipal and District Fund Administration Reports.

30. *Vital Statistics.*—The number of births and deaths registered during the year was 10,672 and 18,290 respectively. Cholera accounted for 369 deaths while 181 persons died of small-pox during the year. The President of the Kolar District has admitted the incorrectness of the figures furnished in the report of 1906-07 against the Bowringpet Municipality as observed in the Government review of the report for that year and subsequent correspondence but has repeated the same in correct figures in the present report also. The correct figures since received have been embodied in the report in this office. It is gratifying to note that the local authorities in the Kolar District are reported to be paying better attention to the correct registration of vital statistics.

31. *Education.*—Two new schools opened in the Weavers' Lines and the new Doddaholagere in the Mysore City received grant-in-aid of Rs. 8 each per mensem during the year from the Municipal Funds of the Mysore City and the Hassan Town Municipal Board paid a contribution of Rs. 250 to the Vanivilas (National) Girls' School at the place. In Appendix XX of the Kolar District Report the Sanskrit School at Siddlaghatta is shown as receiving a grant of Rs. 135 from the Municipal Funds. The President is requested to state the authority for the payment of this grant for which no budget provision exists.

32. *Loans.*—The Nanjangud Municipal Board was granted a loan of Rs. 5000 for opening out the congested portions of the town, and the Shimoga Municipality drew during the year the balance of Rs. 2,950 out of the loan of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned for the formation of the Durgigudi Extension. The total amount repaid during the year on account of principal and interest was Rs. 8,321 and Rs. 4,448 respectively. The whole of the amount paid during the year by the Sringeri Municipality has been in the Comptroller's Municipal Accounts, shown as having been recovered on account of principal, whereas out of it a sum of Rs. 363 was paid on account of interest. The mistake was pointed out in the previous year's review also. The President and the Comptroller will see that the discrepancy does not recur.

33. The house-building advance made from the Mysore City Municipal Funds to the Executive Engineer of the Municipality has been included in Appendix No. XI and a brief note of it has been made in the body of the report. The President is requested to note that the appendix is intended to show the loans granted to the Municipality and not the advances made by it to others.

34. *Suits.*—A suit was filed against the Mysore City Municipal Council for the recovery of a sum Rs. 1,842 and odd in connection with the construction of a pandal on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to the capital and it was pending at the end of the year before the Principal Munsiff of Mysore for settlement of issues. Information regarding suits filed has not, in spite of repeated instructions in the previous reviews of reports, been furnished in the report of the Bangalore City Municipality. The President is requested to report why the instructions are being persistently ignored year

after year and to make proper arrangements for guarding against the omission in future.

35. *Avenues and Parks.*—The Parks and Gardens at Bangalore, Kolar, Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Hassan and Saklespur were properly kept. The garden at Koratagere in the Tumkur District was transferred to the Education Department and the vegetable garden in the Park at Hassan was leased out for a period of three years from 1907-08 for Rs. 150 a year and the services of the coolies, etc., employed therein dispensed with.

In the Park at Saklespur known as the Coronation Park an Agri-Horticultural Show was held in January 1908 and prizes awarded from public donations and subscriptions. The annual City Market Show which had been suspended during the years 1905, 1906 and 1907 was revived in the Bangalore City in January 1908. No information regarding Gardens and Parks has been furnished in the other reports and the Presidents are requested to supply the omission in future reports.

36. *Dogs and Snakes.*—A sum of Rs. 425 was paid as reward for killing dogs and snakes against Rs. 573 in the previous year. In the report of the Shimoga District the number of dogs and snakes killed has been entered under one total instead of separately. The reports of the Sringeri Town and the Bangalore City Municipality furnish no information under this head.

37. *General.*—The clerk in the office of the Vice-President of the Sringeri Municipality is reported to have misappropriated about Rs. 360 and steps are being taken to prosecute him. The President should have reported this to Government earlier. A detailed report should be submitted at once.

38. Government are glad to note that the non-official members continue to take a lively interest in the administration of Municipal matters. Much good work has been done unobtrusively though much more remains to be done.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Presidents of Municipalities in the State
The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
The Sanitary Commissioner, in Mysore
The Comptroller Mysore Government
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Education.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts

Exd.—C.P.S.

Local Fund and Sanitary (Municipal), dated 19th January 1909.

Statement showing statistics relating to medical relief, etc.

Municipalities	Local Fund Dispensaries				Midwives				No. of persons vaccinated	
	No. of Dispensaries		No. of patients treated		No. of midwives		No. of cases attended			
	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08
Bangalore City ...	3	3	43,591	39,426	4	6	282	273	1,344	1,316
Mysore City	5	5	61,251	77,625	5	6	215	196	1,062	1,238
Bangalore District ...	10	10	62,251	75,879	9	9	696	700	1,183	885
Kolar do ...	7	7	69,177	73,091	11	11	829	732	2,396	1,182
Tumkur do ...	7	7	51,700	45,191	2	2	82	102	865	776
Mysore do ...	8	8	61,991	65,881	7	7	305	360	1,014	1,011
Hassan do ..	7	7	49,043	61,613	1	1	93	92	646	573
Shimoga do ...	9	9	84,256	86,481	9	9	546	579	1,683	359
Kadur do ...	4	4	38,136	36,288	2	2	127	98	674	744
Sringeri	...	...	...	...	1	1	31	35	250	56
Chitaldrug District ...	7	7	46,144	45,001	9	9	730	474	1,524	540*
Total ...	67	67	5,90,545	6,09,679	60	63	3,936	3,655	12,561	8,682

* Excepting Hiriyur Town.

Municipalities	Vital statistics									
	Births		Deaths from							
			Cholera		Small-pox		Other causes		To	
	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08
Bangalore City ...	1,487	1,696	1	1	27	68	4,008	4,191	4,036	4,260
Mysore City	1,922	1,230	275	41	3	3	2,918	3,571	3,196	3,615
Bangalore District ...	1,117	1,188	138	3	13	13	1,245	2,008	1,396	2,024
Kolar do ...	1,118	1,062	14	23	73	50	737	1,437	824	1,510
Tumkur do ...	1,376	1,209	48	8	11	10	946	947	1,005	965
Mysore do ...	1,091	937	782	117	35	10	1,251	1,812	2,068	1,939
Hassan do ...	684	820	177	152	13	6	843	944	1,033	1,102
Shimoga do ...	854	944	117	18	265	3	781	1,157	1,166	1,178
Kadur do ...	404	315	13	6	52	6	1,207	889	1,272	901
Sringeri do ...	56	37	...	...	75	..	19	76	121	76
Chitaldrug District ...	1,242	1,214	46	...	77	12	547	708	670	720
Total ...	10,651	10,672	1,611	369	644	181	14,535	17,740	16,790	18,290

Statement showing the receipts of the several Municipalities of the Mysore Province for the year 1907-08.

Serial No	Names of Municipalities	Opening balance	Octroi			Taxes on houses, buildings, etc.	License receipts	Carriage tax	Tax on animals	Motor tax	Tolls and ferries	Total taxation	Rents	Fines	Grant-in-aid from Provincial Funds
			Class I	Classes II to VII	Total										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs
1	Bangalore City ...	1,15,336	23,414	55,378	78,792	34,584 +8,670 (a)	33,272	..	...	16,846	26,640	1,98,804	10,297	345	..
2	Mysore City ...	33,785	30,717	16,004	76,721	23,363	11 240	920	1,395	7,201	20,060	1,40,903	7,271	84	
3	Bangalore District ..	18,703	2,043	7,714	10,787	15,377	1			10,837	..	37,002	4	23	.
4	Kolar do ...	58,621	5,039	12,254	17,293	14,190	85	...		9,651	..	41,219	8,631	18	.
5	Tumkur do	38,464	1,347	10,044	11,391	13,322	..		.	8,727	7,093	40,533	504	8	
6	Mysore do ...	38,733	8,173	14,247	22,420	21,995	23			16 194	1,269	64,903	756	38	
7	Shimoga do ...	30,268	1,738	7,337	9,075	11,813		...	.	7,445	14,886	43,219	511	12	
8	Kadur do ...	30,401	6,640	12,832	19,472	14,085	23	..	..	5,322		38,902	3,109	2	
9	Sringeri Municipality .	1,651	934	1,343	2,277	1,056	.	...	...	389	..	3,722			.
10	Hassan District ...	495,24	3,378	12,077	15,455	12,492	..		...	6,988	.	31,935	1,305	2	1
11	Chitaldrug do .	37,033	2,540	11,995	14,535	13,388	..	..		8 151	5,861	41,935	1,977	50	
	Total for the year 1907-08 ...	4 52,575	86,963	1,91,255	2,78,218	1,75,665 +8,670(a)	44,646	920	1,395	97,754	78,809	6,86,077	36,285	582	
	Total for the year 1906-07 ...	3,93,166	85,218	1,63,555	2,48,773	1,60,748 +6,256(a)	42,047	670	1,419	88,344	75,597	6,23,954	36,735	320	10,000

(a) Lighting tax.

Statement showing the receipts of the several Municipalities of the Mysore Province for the year 1907-08—*concld.*

Serial No.	Names of Municipalities	Recoveries on account of overpayments of previous years	Miscellaneous	Payments for Municipal services rendered to individuals	Grant-in-aid	Public debt								Total receipts	Total including balance
						Deposits receipts	Advances recoverable	Suspense	Stock	Loans for private works	Permanent advance	Private works carried out	Transfer to other departments		
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore City ...	..	71,362	322	...	16,094	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,97,532	4,12,918
2	Mysore City ...	...	20,427	31	...	12,328	128	...	1,688	1,653	400	12	...	1,84,520	2,18,305
3	Bangalore District ...	...	4,356	...	...	...	217	...	..	...	...	...	...	41,602	60,305
4	Kolar do ...	...	3,718	...	...	1,697	15	1,052	...		...	..	...	56,350	1,14,974
5	Tumkur do ...	...	4,031	...	...	700	15	1,000	...	..	...	...	...	46,881	85,345
6	Mysore do ...	—16	14,474	...	...	2,311	...	1,922	...		...		...	84,088	1,22,824
7	Shimoga do ...	84	6,304	...	...	2,454	22	...	...	...	..	...	...	52,616	82,884
8	Kadur do ...	.	5,696	...	...	1,984	40	...	2,571	...	...	...	...	52,304	82,707
9	Sringeri Municipality ...	...	10	...	1,873	15	...	...	...		...	...	...	5,620	7,274
10	Hassan District ...	...	3,412	...	..	1,238	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	41,537	91,061
11	Chitaldrug do ...	...	4,535	...	...	35	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	50,432	87,465
	Total for the year 1907-08 ...	68	1,38,325	353	1,873	38,946	745	4,324	4,259	1,653	400	12	...	9,13,462	13,66,057
	Total for the year 1906-07 ...	2,192	1,07,013	904	1,058	35,991	382	50	2,025	...	360	1	1,043	8,21,107	12,14,273

Statement showing the expenditure and balance of the several Municipalities of the Province for the year 1907-08.

Serial No.	Names of Municipalities	Interest on Debt	Head Office	Collections		Conservancy	Contribution	Registration of births and deaths	Lighting charges	Public works	Charitable grants	Education	Miscellaneous	Plague Prevention Measures
				Octroi	Mohatarfa, other taxes and rent									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.											
1	Bangalore City ..	.....	11,730	5,418	7,984	39,597	601	10,007	18,465	122,020	21,700	5,672	36,819	5,836
2	Mysore City ...	....	7,809	7,225	4,701	37,828	6,040	10,258	11,011	71,072	869	9,324	17,277	19
3	Bangalore District ...	190	.. ..	864	1,133	14,102	3,330	.. ..	8,993	7,751	60	3,539	1,410	.. ...
4	Kolar do	231	22	1,769	1,151	17,317	1,659	.. .	4,988	17,672	873	2,030	4,140	89
5	Tumkur do	238	794	1,927	867	11,899	2,986	.. ..	3,344	16,080	.. ..	1,818	2,019	35
6	Shimoga do	190	170	1,188	940	14,966	4,404	.....	8,147	5,271	795	1,935	952	270
7	Kadur do	2,077	1,230	1,713	650	14,021	1,421	..	3,129	10,589	986	299	3,744	120
8	Shingeri Municipality ..	.. .	928	195	90	618	1,582	.....	210	467	104	....	1,900	....
9	Chitaldrug District ...	688	64	1,168	852	18,650	9,504	....	2,075	17,747	. .	070	2,146	. .
10	Hassan do	.....	892	1,945	496	12,040	2,002	.. ..	2,445	6,515	430	1,804	1,110	. .
11	Mysore do	020	159	2,244	1,580	16,045	3,314	... ..	4,120	14,745	86	2,681	3,187	....
	Total for the year 1907-08 .	4,084	23,979	34,001	20,475	199,230	38,814	20,272	59,766	294,827	25,504	30,672	73,454	6,361
	Total for the year 1906-07 ..	4,150	23,109	25,128	18,741	186,314	13569	13,935	53,730	258,173	23,619	30,712	68,476	85

Statement showing the expenditure and balance of the several Municipalities of the Province for the year 1907-08—*concld.*

Serial No.	Names of Municipalities	Expenditure of previous, adjusted in the current year	Grant-in-aid	Public Debt								Total expenditure	Closing Balance		
				Deposits, repayment	Advances recoverable	Suspense	Stock	Loan for private works	Permanent advance	Transfers to other Departments	Private works carried out		Municipal revenue	Public Debt	Total
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Bangalore City	.....	.....	15,137	24,897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325,413	192,597	—15,992	97,505
2	Mysore City	1,403	.....	9,355	645	.....	.....	12	100	1,664	.....	197,872	17,611	2,822	20,433
3	Bangalore District ...	.....	.....	.....	1,598	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,920	22,566	—2,181	20,385
4	Kolar do	2	.....	1,214	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,537	57,554	883	58,437
5	Tumkur do	.....	.....	1,102	.....	945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,131	43,190	—1,276	41,914
6	Shimoga do	.....	.....	6,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,676	37,435	1,773	39,208
7	Kadur do	.....	.....	2,313	33	.....	849	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,481	36,355	869	37,224
8	Sringeri Municipality ...	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,960	2,299	15	2,314
9	Chitaldrug District ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,598	44,471	—2,604	41,867
10	Hassan do	.....	.....	2,320	.....	804	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,665	57,478	918	58,396
11	Mysore do	1,621	.....	1,571	37	923	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,990	70,120	—189	69,931
	Total for the year 1907-08 ...	3,026	.....	39,054	27,260	4,220	849	12	100	1,664	.....	888,543	491,576	—14,062	477,514
	Total for the year 1906-07 ...	3,414	.....	34,695	131	4,761	1,384	1	.....	1,041	.....	781,698	443,420	9,155	452,575

NOTIFICATION.

No. 6859—Ml. 322-08-1, dated 25th January 1909.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 (*c*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, No. VII of 1906, and in supersession of the existing Rules on the subject, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to make the following Rules prescribing the qualifications of voters and candidates at elections of Municipal Councillors in every Municipality in which the elective system is introduced, and regulating the conduct of such elections.

PRELIMINARY.

1. These rules may be cited as "the Municipal Election Rules, 1909."

Title of these rules.

2. In these rules (i) "a new Municipality" means a Municipality newly established by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, but of which the first Municipal Councillors have not yet entered upon their office;

Definitions.

(ii) "the Deputy Commissioner" means in the case of City Municipalities the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the Municipality in question is situate and in the case of other Municipalities includes an Assistant Commissioner to whom the Deputy Commissioner may delegate, as he is hereby empowered to delegate, any of his powers or duties under these rules;

(iii) "the Regulation" means the Mysore Municipal Regulation, No. VII of 1906.

DIVISIONS.

3. (i) If the population of a Municipality, as ascertained at the latest general census, is not less than six thousand, the Deputy Commissioner, in the case of a new Municipality and the Municipal Council in every other case, may divide the said Municipality for electoral purposes into two or more divisions, the boundaries of which shall be clearly defined, and, when such a division has been made, shall apportion the number of elective Councillors over the said divisions in the proportion, as nearly as may be, which the population or estimated population thereof bears to the population of the entire Municipality.

Dividing of Municipalities into Divisions and apportioning elective Councillors thereover.

(ii) The divisions into which the Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore are at present divided for electoral purposes, and the number of elective Councillors at present apportioned over the several divisions shall be deemed to have been fixed and apportioned under clause (i);

(iii) The Municipal Council may, from time to time, alter the number and boundaries of the divisions and re-apportion the number of elective councillors among the divisions: provided that except with the sanction of the Government no such alteration or re-apportionment shall take effect within six months from the date on which it is made and that every such re-apportionment be made in the proportion aforesaid.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS AND CANDIDATES.

4. Unless disqualified under Section 21 of the Regulation by being less than 21 years of age, all persons qualified as voters under Section 12 (*a*) and (*b*) of the Regulation and the following

Qualifications of voters.

persons, of the male sex, shall be entitled to have their names entered in the list of voters, *viz* :—

(i) First and second grade pleaders holding Sannads from the Chief Court of Mysore ;

(ii) Persons upon whom titles have been conferred by the Government of India, or, by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore ;

(iii) Servants of Government, or of any public body, or of any corporation, or of any company registered under Regulation, III of 1895, whose salary is not less than Rs. 50 per mensem in the case of Bangalore and Mysore Cities, and Rs. 15 in the case of other towns ,

(iv) Patels and shanbhogs actually doing the duties of their respective offices, and

(v) Persons in receipt of pension of not less than Rs 15 per mensem from Government, or, from any public body, or corporation, or company registered as aforesaid ;

who have been residents of the Municipality for not less than six consecutive months prior to the date of the publication of the list of voters,

(vi) Persons who have paid for a period of not less than six months prior to the date of the publication of the list of voters, Municipal taxes, other than octroi or toll, of an amount not less than such sum as shall be prescribed by Government under Section 12(*c*) of the Regulation by a notification in respect of each Municipality ;

(vii) In the case of a new Municipality,

(*a*) persons holding immovable property within the Municipality valued by the Deputy Commissioner, or such Officer as he appoints in this behalf at Rs. 250 or more,

(*b*) persons who have paid in respect of the year immediately preceding the election, mohatarfa tax of an amount not less than Rs. 4 ; and

(*c*) persons who have been residents of the Municipality for not less than six consecutive months prior to the date of publication of the list of voters and who have paid to Government or to an Inamdar for the last revenue year previous to the said date, on account of land revenue, or, of rent of land, a sum of Rs. 30 or more.

Provided that—

(*a*) when any qualification prescribed by this rule is possessed by an undivided family, or any association or body of individuals, other than a company or firm, or any trustees, being two or more in number, of any building or land, any one individual person duly authorised in this behalf by the members of such family, association, or body, or by such trustees, and when such qualification is possessed by any company or firm, the resident member, manager or agent thereof shall, unless he is disqualified under Section 21 of the Regulation on account of being less than 21 years of age, be entitled to have his name entered in the list of voters on behalf of such family or association or body or trustees or company or firm ;

(*b*) if any person whose name is entered in the said list under proviso (*a*) possess, on his own separate account any qualification prescribed as aforesaid, he shall be entitled to have his name entered in the said list separately on his own account ;

(*c*) except in the case mentioned in proviso (*b*) no person shall be entitled to more than one vote although he be qualified under two or more of the tests of qualification prescribed by this rule or by Section 12 of the Regulation.

Voters entitled to vote in one division only.

5. When a Municipality is divided for electoral purposes into divisions, each voter shall be entitled to vote in the division in which he resides, or in the case of a qualification arising from the payment of Municipal taxes, in the division in which his liability to pay the same occurs.

Provided that—

(*a*) no person shall be entitled to vote in more than one division;

(*b*) any person possessing the qualifications of a voter in connection with more than one division shall be at liberty to choose for which of such divisions he shall be entitled to vote, and failing his doing so within a week after public notice has been given calling upon all such persons to make their choice, shall be entitled to vote in such division as the Municipal Council, or, in the case of a New Municipality, the Deputy Commissioner shall determine.

What person may be candidates at a Municipal election.

6. (i) Voters of the classes described below shall, unless illiterate or disqualified under Section 15 of the Regulation, be qualified to be candidates for Municipal Councillorship at such election :—

(*a*) persons mentioned in Section 12 (*a*) and (*b*) of the Regulation,

(*b*) persons mentioned in paras (i), (ii) and (iv) of Rule 4 *supra*,

(*c*) persons described in para (iii) of the above-said rule if their pay is not less than Rs. 100 in the case of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities and Rs. 40 in the case of other Municipalities,

(*d*) pensioners of the kind described in para (v) of Rule 4 *supra*, provided that their pension is not less than Rs. 50 a month in the case of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities and Rs. 15 in the case of other Municipalities,

(*e*) persons paying Municipal taxes of amounts not less than those to be prescribed by Government for each Municipality,

(*f*) in the case of new Municipalities, (i) all persons mentioned in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*); (ii) persons owning immovable property valued at not less than Rs. 600; (iii) persons who have paid in respect of the year immediately preceding the election, mohatarfa tax of an amount not less than Rs. 8, and (iv) persons who have paid a sum not less than Rs. 60 as land revenue or rent of land for the last revenue year previous to the publication of the list of voters.

(ii) If the Municipality has been sub-divided for electoral purposes into divisions, any person whose name is entered in the list of voters as entitled to vote in one division may be a candidate for election either in the division for which his name is so entered or in any other division.

List of Voters and Candidates.

By whom and in what manner and at what periods list of voters and candidates is to be prepared.

7. (i) The Deputy Commissioner shall, from time to time, appoint an officer of the Municipal Council, or, in the case of a new Municipality, any person whom he thinks fit, to prepare a list of voters. This list shall also indicate what persons shown therein are eligible to be candidates at elections.

(ii) If the Municipality has been divided for electoral purposes into divisions, such list shall show the persons entitled to vote in each division separately.

(iii) In the case of a Municipality, whether a new Municipality or not, to which elective Councillors are to be appointed for the first time after these rules come into force, the said list shall be prepared as soon as may be after it has been notified by the Government that the Municipal Council shall consist wholly or partly of such Councillors.

(iv) Similar new lists shall be prepared every year by an officer of the Municipality as aforesaid. This provision shall apply also to the City Municipal Councils of Bangalore and Mysore.

Publication of lists

8. (i) Every list prepared under Rule 7 shall be published by affixing a copy thereof, in the case of City Municipalities, in English and Kanarese, and in the case of other Municipalities, in Kanarese and in English also, if considered necessary by

the Deputy Commissioner or by the Municipal Council, at the Municipal Office, or in the case of a new Municipality, at the chavadi and at such other conspicuous place or places within the Municipality, as the Municipal Council, or, in the case of a new Municipality, the Deputy Commissioner shall appoint at least two months before the date herein below specified, *viz.* :—

(*a*) in the case of an existing Municipality, for which a new constitution is for the first time notified by the Government under Section 11 of the Regulation, the date fixed by the Government for the commencement of the new constitution of such Municipality;

(*b*) in the case of a new Municipality, such date as the Deputy Commissioner, in his discretion, fixes for the commencement of the terms of office of the first Municipal Councillors; and

(*c*) in respect of every list of voters after the first, the first day of June or other date the Government may determine by notice to be given in that behalf and to be affixed at the Municipal Office.

(ii) In the case of City Municipalities, the list prepared under Rule 7 shall be published also in the official Gazette both in English and in Kanarese.

Revision of lists.

9. (i) Any person whose name is not entered in the list of voters published as aforesaid and who deems that he is entitled to have his name entered therein, any person whose name is entered in the said list and who is eligible to be a candidate at election but who is not shown as such therein, and any person whose name is entered in the said list who shall think that the name of some other person has been wrongly entered therein as a voter, or, as a voter and candidate, may apply in writing within a fortnight from the date of publication of the list, to the officer or other person appointed under Rule 7 to prepare the list, for the amendment thereof.

(ii) The officer or other person appointed as aforesaid shall forthwith forward every such application, with his report thereupon, for the decision of the Municipal Council, or, in the case of a new Municipality, of the Deputy Commissioner.

(iii) The officer or other person appointed to prepare the list may also bring to the notice of the Municipal Council, or, in the case of a new Municipality, of the Deputy Commissioner, within a fortnight from the date of publication of the list, any additions to, or corrections in, the list which he shall discover to be necessary, otherwise than on the application of any person interested therein.

(iv) Notice of every application under Sub-Section (i) and of every reference under Sub-Section (iii) should be given by the Municipal Council, or, Deputy Commissioner receiving the same to any person affected thereby and the Municipal Council at its next meeting, or, the Deputy Commissioner on such early date as he may fix in this behalf in the notice, shall consider and pass order on such application or reference. A copy of every order so passed upon an application shall without delay be communicated to the person by whom the application was made, and a copy of every order, whether upon an application or a reference, shall without delay be communicated to each person, if any, whose name is thereby ordered to be removed from the list of voters, or, who is declared ineligible to be a candidate at election.

(v) An appeal shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner from the decision of a Municipal Council on any such application, or, reference, but the Deputy Commissioner may decline to entertain any appeal which is not presented within ten days from the date when the decision of the Municipal Council is communicated to the appellant.

(vi) Every order passed by the Deputy Commissioner under this rule shall be final.

10. (i) All additions to, and corrections in, the list of voters and candidates, made under the authority of the Municipal Council, or, of the Deputy Commissioner on appeal or otherwise, shall be published in the manner prescribed in Rule 8 at least 14 days before the date specified in that rule.

Publication of additions, etc., made on revision of list

(ii) Every list of voters prepared with all additions thereto and corrections therein made under these rules shall be entered in a book, each page of which shall be sealed with the common seal of the Municipal Council, and the said book shall be kept in the Municipal chest or safe under lock and key, and the officer whose duty it is to keep the key of the said chest or safe shall be responsible for the safe custody of the said book.

Custody of list.

Time and Place for Elections.

11. The dates on which, the hours during which and the places at which Municipal elections shall be held shall be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner by written notice published in English and Kanarese, not less than fifteen days before the earliest date prescribed in such notice and copies of the notice shall be affixed at the Municipal Office, or, in the case of a new Municipality, at the chavadi and at such other conspicuous place or places within the Municipality as the Municipal Council, or, in the case of a new Municipality, the Deputy Commissioner, appoints for this purpose.

Deputy Commissioner to fix and publish times and places for elections.

Voters at Elections.

12. (i) Only those persons shall be entitled to vote at a Municipal election, whose names are entered in the revised list of voters and candidates of the Municipality in which such election is held, last published before the date of election.

What persons may vote at a Municipal election.

(ii) If the Municipality has been subdivided for electoral purposes into divisions, the said persons shall be entitled to vote only in the division for which their names are, respectively, entered in the said list.

Nomination of Candidates.

13. (i) Every person who desires or is willing to become a candidate for a Municipal Councillorship and who is shown in the list of voters and candidates as eligible to be a candidate at the election must be nominated in writing for this purpose by two persons entitled to vote at the election for such Municipal Councillorship, and the nomination paper must bear an endorsement signed by the nominee signifying his willingness to serve, if he should be elected, and be delivered to the officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner for this purpose at least ten days before the date fixed for election.

Nomination how and by whom to be made.

(ii) The said officer shall, if any nomination paper is prepared and delivered to him in accordance with Sub-Section (i) and if the nominators establish to his satisfaction that they are entitled to vote at the election and that the nominee is qualified as a candidate, include the nominee's name in a list of candidates which shall be prepared under his signature and posted up at the Municipal Office, or, in the case of new Municipality, at the chavadi, or other place the Deputy Commissioner appoints for this purpose, and at the place at which the election is to be held and in other conspicuous places, at least five days before the date fixed for election.

(iii) When in a Municipality which has been subdivided for electoral purposes into divisions, elections are to be held at or about the same time in two or more divisions, one and the same person may be nominated for election in all or in any number of the said divisions.

Conduct of Elections.

14. A Polling-officer shall be appointed by the President of the Municipal Council, or, in the case of a new Municipality, by the Deputy Commissioner to preside at each place at which an election is to be held and to receive votes thereat. If

Appointment of Polling-officer.

possible, the Polling-officer shall be a person who is acquainted with, and therefore able to identify, the voters or the greater number of them.

15. Every voter may vote for as many candidates as there are Councillors to be elected for the Municipality or division as the case may be. A vote for any person whose name is not included in the list of candidates published under Rule 13, shall not be received.

For how many and for what persons votes may be given.

16. Voters must vote in person.

Voters to vote in person.

17. The votes shall be given by ballot.

Voting to be by ballot.

18. The ballot of each voter shall consist of an envelope supplied at the Polling Office, on the face of which the number of vacancies to be filled and the names of candidates for election whose nominations have been included in the list of candidates under Rule 13 shall be printed or legibly written, but the name of any candidate who may have subsequently withdrawn his candidature should be scored out by the President of the Municipal Council, or, in the case of a new Municipality, by the Deputy Commissioner, or the Polling-officer under the orders of the President or the Deputy Commissioner as the case may be. The voter shall write his name and number inside the envelope and hand it over to the Polling-officer, who shall, after seeing that the name and number of the voter are legibly entered, close the envelope, seal it or sign across the flap and give it to the voter. In the case of illiterate voters, the Polling-officer shall enter their name and number inside the envelope.

Description of ballot.

19. (i) The voter shall then go into a private cubicle, which shall be provided within the polling booth, score out the name or names of the candidates for whom he does not vote, retaining the name or names of the candidates, not exceeding the number of persons to be elected, for whom he votes and himself drop without the Polling-officer seeing for whom he has voted, the envelope into the ballot box.

Procedure in voting.

(ii) The ballot box shall be so constructed that the ballot paper can be introduced but not extracted without the box being unlocked and it shall be securely sealed by the President of the Municipal Council with the Municipal seal, or, in the case of a new Municipality, by the Deputy Commissioner with the Deputy Commissioner's seal. The President or the Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, shall certify in writing that the box is empty and hand it over personally to the Polling-officer at the Polling Office on the day of election.

Provision of ballot boxes.

(iii) One or more boxes so sealed shall be provided by the Municipal Council, or, in the case of a new Municipality, by the Deputy Commissioner or such officer as he appoints in this behalf for each place at which votes are to be received. The cost of boxes so provided in the case of a new Municipality shall be paid by the said Municipality as soon as may be, after its first Councillors come into office.

20. No vote shall be received by the Polling-officer from any person who, under Rule 12, is not entitled to vote.

What votes shall be allowed by the Polling-officer.

21. The Polling-officer shall satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons tendering votes, and may refuse the vote of any person who declines to answer any reasonable question put to him for this purpose or whose identity is not established to his satisfaction. He is also responsible for seeing that the votes shall be recorded with absolute secrecy, that no person who is not entitled to vote shall be admitted to the polling booth and that persons who have recorded their votes shall leave the booth immediately.

Polling-officer to satisfy himself of identity of persons tendering votes, etc.

22. After the close of the poll, the Polling-officer shall forthwith forward the box or boxes aforesaid with its seal or their several seals intact, to the President of the Municipal Council, or to such Municipal Councillor, or, Officer as the President

Voting boxes how to be disposed of by Polling-officer.

appoints in this behalf, or, in the case of a new Municipality, to the Deputy Commissioner or to such officer as the Deputy Commissioner appoints in this behalf.

DETERMINATION OF RESULTS OF ELECTIONS.

Scrutiny of votes and declaration of results of elections.

23. (i) The boxes aforesaid shall be opened in the presence of the Municipal Councillors at a special general meeting convened for this purpose, or in the case of a new Municipality, in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner, or of such officer as the Deputy Commissioner appoints in this behalf.

(ii) The votes shall then be scrutinized and those that are valid counted by such persons as the meeting, or, the Deputy Commissioner, or other officer aforesaid appoints in this behalf. Any ballot paper on which the names of more candidates are retained than there are persons to be elected, shall be invalid.

(iii) The results of the election on being ascertained at a special general meeting of the Municipal Councillors shall be declared by the presiding officer of such meeting and shall be recorded in the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting. In any other case, the result shall be declared by the Deputy Commissioner, or, by the officer appointed by him as aforesaid. Provided that no candidate shall be considered as elected unless he secures the votes of at least one-eighth of the total number of persons entitled to vote.

Proceedings when two or more candidates have an equal number of votes, etc.

24. (i) If there is an equal number of votes in favour of each of two or more candidates for one Councillorship, the selection of one of such persons shall be made by lot by the presiding officer of the aforesaid meeting, in such manner as the meeting shall determine, or, in the case of a new Municipality, by the Deputy Commissioner or by the officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner as aforesaid, in such manner as the Deputy Commissioner or the said officer shall determine.

(ii) In the event of any person being elected for two or more divisions, such person shall be at liberty to choose the division which he will represent and failing his doing so within forty-eight hours after the declaration of the result of the election, he shall represent such of the said divisions as the Deputy Commissioner shall determine. In every other division for which the said person has been returned other than the one which he elects to represent or which it is determined as aforesaid that he shall represent, the result of the election shall be determined as if no votes had been recorded for him.

CUSTODY AND DESTRUCTION OF VOTING-PAPERS.

Safe custody of voting-papers and Polling-officer's memoranda.

25. When the voting-papers have been scrutinized, they shall be replaced in the box from which they were taken, and the box, after being locked and sealed with the Municipal seal, or, in the case of a new Municipality, with the Deputy Commissioner's seal, shall be kept by the President of the Municipal Council, or in the case of a new Municipality, by or under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner, in safe custody for a period of fifteen days from the date of the declaration of the result of election.

Eventual destruction of voting-papers and Polling-officer's memoranda.

26. (i) On the expiry of fifteen days from the said date, or, if an application regarding the election is made to the District Judge under Section 22 of the Regulation, and such application is not finally disposed of before the expiry of fifteen days from the said date, then whenever such application has been finally disposed of, the voting-papers shall be destroyed in the presence of such Municipal Councillor or officer as the Municipal Council appoints for this purpose, or, in the case of a new Municipality, in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner or of such officer as the Deputy Commissioner appoints in this behalf.

(ii) On receipt from any person of a written intimation that he has made an application regarding the election as aforesaid, the Municipal Councillor, or in

the case of a new Municipality, the Deputy Commissioner, or, other officer appointed by him as aforesaid shall cause the voting-papers to be kept, pending the final disposal of the said application.

GAZETTING THE RESULTS OF ELECTION.

Publication of results of elections in the *Mysore Gazette.*

27. The result of every election declared at a special general meeting under Rule 23 shall be certified by the presiding officer of such meeting to the Deputy Commissioner who shall report the same to the Government for being notified in the *Mysore Gazette.* The Deputy Commissioner shall also report to the Government the result of every election declared under the said rule by himself, or, by an officer appointed by him for being published in the said Gazette.

Bye-elections.

28. On a vacancy occurring in a Municipality between two general elections, it shall be reported by the President of the Municipal Council to the Deputy Commissioner who shall report it to the Government and the above rules shall apply to such bye-elections except Rules 9 and 10. The last revised list of voters and candidates shall be published and persons entered in that list, unless disqualified in the meantime, shall alone be considered entitled to vote or to be elected. Provided that no bye-election shall, except with the sanction of the Government, be held later than one month after the vacancy is reported.

By Order,

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,

Secy. to Govt. Gen. & Rev. Depts.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

READ—

Letter No. 769, dated the 30th September 1908, from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the improvement of the City of Mysore, submitting the Annual Report on the working of the Board during the year 1907-08.

2. Letter No. 3161—A. C. 337, dated the 5th December 1908, from the Comptroller to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

No. 6912-52—Ml. 180-08-3, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—In compliance with Government Proceedings No. 6862-8—Ml. 77-07-6, dated the 17th January 1908, appointing, as a tentative measure, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District as the Chairman, *Ex-officio*, of the Board of Trustees in place of the full-time Chairman, Mr. D. Sitaram Rao handed over charge of his office to Mr. M. Kantaraj Urs on the 6th March 1908 and reverted to the Public Works Department.

2. Including the opening balance, the income of the Board derived from the sale of properties, etc.,and the State grant, but excluding 'debt heads,' the amount available for expenditure was Rs. 3,38,058 against Rs. 4,32,429 in the previous year; and the expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 2,56,419 against Rs. 3,13,184. The sale proceeds of properties during the year under review amounted to Rs. 42,932 against Rs. 44,719 realized in the previous year and Rs. 21,800 the sanctioned estimates for the year, the decrease as compared with the actuals of the previous year being chiefly due to a large decrease under 'Sale proceeds of experimental houses newly built by the Board.' The operations of the Board were chiefly confined to II, III and IV Drainage areas and the major portion of the expenditure during the year was incurred on the acquisition of properties (Rs. 1,42,544) and on the construction of surface drains (Rs. 56,374), under-ground and pipe sewers (Rs. 10,567) and latrines and dust-bins (Rs. 10,441). The sanctioned estimate for countergrading the Purnaiya's Nala was fully worked out.

3. Drains constructed with surki concrete are said to have deteriorated thereby necessitating the surki concrete being replaced by cement concrete. Government are glad to note that the Trustees are alive to the necessity of completing satisfactorily the works already put in hand, before undertaking new ones. But the acquisition of house properties which have to be acquired for the Board's operations should proceed apace lest the compensation payable increase by lapse of time and by rise in the market value of properties generally. The dismantling of insanitary houses and the opening out of congested parts is equally important and urgent in the interests of the town as a whole including the parts improved by the Board.

4. Out of 268 families displaced during the year by the Board's operations, 81 removed to houses built on sites formed by the Board of Trustees and 179 families found accommodation otherwise in the city and the whereabouts of the remaining 8 families were unknown. Government trust that the Board and the City Municipal Council will take steps to see that the families displaced provide themselves with new houses or other accommodation in suitable localities and that no overcrowding is allowed to occur in existing buildings. Government will be glad to know in due course the result of the action taken by the Council and the Board in this matter.

5. Statement No. 10 attached to the report discloses an unsatisfactory state of things, for, out of advances outstanding to the extent of Rs. 11,697, instalments aggregating Rs. 9,185 fell due, of which only Rs. 3,673 or 40 per cent are stated to have been collected. The reason of this is not explained in the report.

6. Government express their thanks to the Trustees for their arduous labours during the year.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Chairman of the Board of Trustees.
The Comptroller in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
Other Heads of Departments.
The President of the Mysore City Municipal Council.
The President of the Bangalore City Municipal Council.

Exd.—C. P. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

The following letters from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, regarding the arrangements for the Bangalore High School: —

1. Letter No. 4500—290, dated 5th December 1908.
2. Letter No. 4955—325, dated the 16th December 1908.
3. Letter No. 5228—338, dated the 24th December 1908.

and 4. Letter dated the 27th December 1908.

Letter No. 4500—290, dated the 5th December 1908, from the Inspector-General of Education, to the Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments.

With reference to para 2 of Order No. 2894-6—Edn. 370-07-10, dated 16th September 1908, I have the honor to inform you that if it is finally decided in response to the memorials of the inhabitants of Malleswaram, etc., that the Government High School, Bangalore, should be located as at first intended, in the building of the Anglo-Vernacular School in the Fort, I propose that A.-V. classes I, II, III, each of which is in three sections, may be transferred from 1st January 1909, with their teachers and class furniture to the Municipal Vernacular School which will then become an Anglo-Vernacular School of the second grade. The Schools Committee of the Bangalore Municipality has consented to take the classes over and I am now waiting for the final reply of the President of the Municipal Board, on receiving which I shall request Government to approve of the arrangement. The transfer of the three classes will not cost the Municipality a single pie as fees collected from these classes exceed the expenditure upon them.

2. When these three A.-V. classes are transferred, there will be room for Forms II to VI in the present Anglo-Vernacular School building. Each of these Forms may be divided into three sections. A model High School with three sections of each of the High School Forms is an urgent want of Bangalore. If accommodation be obtained, I hope to complete detailed arrangements for three sections of each of the High School Forms and submit a scale of establishment soon.

3. From the Rs 5,000 sanctioned by para 2 of the order quoted above, as the additiona building will not be required. I request that Government will be pleased to sanction the following works and outlays as early as possible:—

(1) A wire-fencing to enclose the compound of the Anglo-Vernacular School in the Fort.

(2) Levelling the School Compound

(3) Improving the wooden partitions between the three central class rooms on the ground floor for the purpose of turning them into a big hall for religious and moral instruction in the morning.

(4) Making sinks and drains in the science lecture room.

(5) Draining and levelling the bed of the tank outside the Fort on the south side to serve as a foot-ball ground for the boys.

(6) Providing a school library.

(7) Providing necessary additional school furniture, maps, black boards, mathematical instruments, etc.

4. The science apparatus has been ordered from England and the fittings of the laboratory and science class room will be paid for from the Rs. 2,000 allotted by para 3 of the order quoted above.

5. I request that Government may be pleased to order the bed of the tank outside the south gate of the Fort to be used as a play-ground for the High School Boys.

6. Even if it is decided to place the High School for the present in Mr. Kantharaj Urs' bungalow, all the improvements except those required for a science lecture room and laboratory will be required for the existing Anglo-Vernacular School in the Fort.

Letter No. 4955—325, dated the 16th December 1908 from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore to the Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments.

In continuation of my letter No. 4500—290, dated the 5th December 1908, I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting held on the 12th instant, the Bangalore Municipal Council decided among other things that "it is impossible to remove the classes referred to (*viz.*, Anglo-Vernacular classes I, II and III and the Vernacular classes) to the octroi koti

building which was more than once condemned." I am also of opinion that from a sanitary point of view it is not desirable to remove the above classes to the old octroi koti. The people of Basavangudi moreover will find it very inconvenient to send young children to Siddikatte where the octroi koti is situated. I would therefore modify the proposals made in my letter No. 4500—290 of 5th December 1908, and leave Anglo-Vernacular classes I to III in the same building in the Fort as a part of the Government High School by accommodating them from 7 to 11 A.M., in that building and having five periods a day forty-five minutes each and an interval of fifteen minutes for recess at 9 15 This will, I hope, be a temporary arrangement until a separate building is made available for the High School classes as I shall propose in a separate communication.

2. On a reconsideration of the details of a reorganized Government High School for Bangalore, I find there will be accommodation in the Fort building for eight sections and not nine of the three High School Forms, which I would divide as follows.—VI Form, three sections; V Form, two sections; IV Form, three sections. At present in the Central College there are two sections of the VI Form, one of the V and two of the IV. It is absolutely necessary to have more sections at once, as the High School Forms of the Mission High Schools are too much overcrowded, and some relief is urgently needed especially if the size of each section is to be limited to 40 boys on the rolls.

3. The Principal of the Central College is able to spare the services of the following five Assistant Masters inclusive of the two Science Assistants transferred to the Central College from the Agricultural Chemist's Laboratory by Order No 12616-9—Edn. 322-07-10, dated the 2nd June 1908.—

Mr. D. Srinivasa Char, M.A.
„ R. V. Krishnasami Iyer, B.A.
„ P. R. Subramanya Sastri, B.A.
„ K. Bhima Rao, B.A.
„ M. G. Srinivasa Rao, B.A.

The new High School with its eight or nine sections will practically require a staff equal to those of three ordinary High Schools. After carefully considering the requirements of the enlarged High School, I find the following additional provision will be necessary.—

	Five months' pay from February to June 1909.
	Rs
Two English Assistants in class C-IV	
i. An English Assistant on Rs. 50	250
ii. An experienced Assistant Master of the Government Anglo-Vernacular School whose present fixed pay is Rs. 60 ...	300
Two History Assistants on Rs. 50 each in class C-IV... ...	500
One Mathematical Assistant in class C-IV on Rs. 50	250
Head Master's allowance, as much as will bring up the pay of an officer of class C-III (100-10-210) to Rs. 300, roughly Rs. 100 a month	500
A school writer on Rs. 20	100
A librarian on Rs. 20	100
A dafadar and laboratory peon on Rs. 9	45
Four peons on Rs. 7	140
A sweeper on Rs. 6	30
A scavenger on Rs. 6	30
Contingent allowance of Rs. 20 in addition to Rs. 10 allowed to the Anglo-Vernacular School	100
Total ...	2,345
Annual Library Grant ...	100
Total provision necessary in 1908-09...	2,445

An annual prize grant of Rs. 150 will be required which may be provided in the budget of 1909-10.

Local Fund and Sanitary (Education), dated 7th January 1909.

4. The Bangalore High School should be a model High School and will be probably the largest High School in Mysore. The Anglo-Vernacular School and the High School when amalgamated together will have an attendance of about 700 boys; and when the High School Forms are made a separate High School it will have an attendance of 320 or 360 boys. The pay of the Head Master when one is chosen from class C-II and III should not be less than Rs. 300. I have therefore proposed a Head Master's allowance roughly of Rs. 100 a month to bring up the pay to Rs. 300, when the pay of the Head Master in his class is less than Rs. 300. The scale of establishment proposed is as moderate as can possibly be made. I request that Government may be pleased to sanction it at their earliest convenience so that all appointments and transfers may be proposed and made at once and may come into effect from the beginning of January 1909.

5. When the Head Master is chosen, say from class C-III, his place will have to be filled by promotion and the vacancy in class C-IV (or class D-I) filled up by a new man, for whose pay for five months provision of Rs. 250 will be necessary.

6. As stated in para 4 of my letter No. 4500—290 of 5th December 1908, the science apparatus has been ordered from England. The apparatus and the fittings of the Laboratory will be provided from the Rs. 2,000 allotted by para 3 of Order No. 2894-6—Edn. 370-07-10, dated 16th September 1908. But the new High School will require additional furniture maps, blackboards, tables for practical Geometry, Mathematical instruments, etc., for which a sum of Rs. 2,000 is necessary. New furniture is wanted for the three or four additional classes, and also to replace the old and unsuitable furniture that will come from the Central College. The provision will be carefully spent. For such a large school of 700 boys, a library of at least Rs. 1,000 is necessary to start with. The provision for this non-recurring expenditure for furniture, apparatus and library of Rs. 3,000 may be met from the allotment of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned by para 2 of Order No. 2894-6—Edn. 370-07-10, dated the 16th September 1908 for an additional building which is not required. The remainder of Rs. 2,000 from this provision will, I hope, suffice for items 1 to 5 mentioned in para 3 of my letter No. 4500—290, dated the 5th December 1908.

7. I request the favor of very early orders on the above proposals.

Letter No. 5228—338, dated the 24th December 1908, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, to the Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments.

In continuation of my letter No. 4955—325, dated the 16th December 1908, I have the honor to propose in consideration of the great importance of the Bangalore High School that Mr. C. Krishna Rao, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Bangalore Circle, may, on his present scale of pay, be appointed Head Master. Mr. Krishna Rao distinguished himself as the best High School Head Master in the Department before he was promoted to the post of Inspector. He has been doing excellent work as Inspector and I have no doubt will make the Bangalore High School a model High School. At Bangalore where the two Mission Schools have European Head Masters, and the Government High School hitherto was under the management of the Principal of the Central College, the Head Master of the new Bangalore High School should necessarily be an able man.

2. If Mr. Krishna Rao is appointed Head Master, there will be no need to give him a personal allowance as recommended in para 2 of the letter quoted above. But like the Head Masters of all Government High Schools in Mysore, he will be entitled to a free house or house rent. I recommend that Rs. 50 a month which is not too high for Bangalore may be sanctioned as house rent for the Head Master of the Bangalore High School.

3. I recommend that Mr. T. R. Venkatasami Naidu, B.A., Professor of Mathematics, Maharaja's College, who is in class A II, may be appointed Inspector of Schools, Bangalore Circle, on his present pay. Mathematics will cease to be taught in the Maharaja's College from April 1912 or even in 1911 when the few Mathematical students may be sent to the Central College, and then it will be difficult to provide a suitable place for Mr. Venkatasami Naidu.

4. To help in the Mathematical teaching of the Maharaja's College when Mr. Venkatasami Naidu is transferred, I would propose the transfer of Mr. M. Krishna Iyengar, B.A., Head Master of the Shimoga High School, as Assistant Master of Mathematics to the Maharaja's College. Mr. M. Krishna Iyengar has twice acted as Mathematical Assistant in the College already.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

5. I shall submit proposals for filling up the Head Mastership of the Shimoga High School and other vacancies caused by the necessary arrangements in a separate letter.

6. As History Assistants of the Bangalore High School, I recommend the appointment on Rs. 50 in class C-IV, of Mr. K. Srinarasimhaiya, B A. (History, 1st class), Assistant Master, Kolar High School, on Rs. 50 in class D-I, who has been trained and has gone up for the L. T. Degree Examination, and on Rs. 50 in class D-I of Mr. R. Rama Rao, B.A. (History, 1st class), who will be newly taken into service and also the placing in class C-IV of Mr. G. Venkatanarainiah, B.A., who has been a very successful Assistant Master of the Bangalore Anglo-Vernacular School for many years and is now getting a fixed pay of Rs. 60.

7. As English Assistants of the same school, in class C-IV, I recommend the appointments of Mr. S. T Raghava Char, B.A., Assistant Master, Tumkur High School, who heads the list of graduates in class D-I, and of Mr K. T. Sudarsana Iyengar, B.A., who is good in English, and good in sports and is now in receipt of Rs. 40 a month in my office

8. As Mathematical Assistant of the Bangalore High School in class C-IV, I recommend Mr. S Srinivasa Rao, B.A., of the Bangalore Anglo-Vernacular School, who has done good work in the Tumkur High School as Mathematical Assistant for several years

9. I hope that Government will be good enough to sanction at an early date the subsidiary and menial establishment as well as the contingent allowance and library grant proposed in my letter No. 4955—325 of 16th December 1908.

10. With reference to Order No. 5078-82—Edn. 370-07-12, dated the 28th November 1908, I beg to invite the attention of Government to the fact that the provision of Rs 27,500 made in the budget for the additional charges required for the Intermediate Class of the Central College, and the new High School in 1909 was based on the proposals contained in my letter No 9475—641, dated the 11th May 1908. These proposals did not include a provision for an additional Professor of English in the Maharaja's College, who was thought of only in September 1908, nor for additional chemical apparatus for a chemical laboratory for the Central College which will not be required for use before July 1911. It will be some time before a suitable nomination to the English Professorship can be made And it is not necessary nor is it possible for want of accommodation to equip a chemical laboratory for Advanced Chemistry in 1909. I therefore submit that the provision of Rs 5,000 made for the chemical laboratory in Order No. 5078-82, dated the 28th November 1908, may be utilised for equipping the new High School in accordance with the proposals made in my letter No. 4955—325, dated the 16th December 1908

Letter dated the 27th December 1908.

Mr. Weir writes to say that he has no objection if Mr. Venkatasami Naidu is transferred. I hope my proposals may now be sanctioned. It will not be necessary to move Mr. Krishna Iyengar from Shimoga and thus the subsequent changes will be fewer, which I shall submit in due course.

No. 6298-9—Edn. 154-08-5, dated Bangalore, 7th January 1909.

Order thereon.—Government consider the proposals made by the Inspector-General of Education for the staff and equipment of the Bangalore High School to be generally suitable and sanction them tentatively for a year. They are pleased to sanction the scale of establishment proposed for the school and the nominations and the promotions recommended in the case. The staff to be newly entertained and the promotions to be given to the men already in service will however be tentative and liable to revision after the experience of a year or so.

2. Government also approve of the appointments of Mr. C. Krishna Rao, Inspector of Schools, Bangalore Circle, as Head Master of the Bangalore High School on his present pay with an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem for house rent and of Mr. T. R. Venkatasami Naidu, Professor of Mathematics of the Maharaja's College, as Inspector of the Bangalore Circle on his present pay.

3. It is understood that suitable arrangements will be made for the teaching of Sanskrit and Vernaculars in the High School classes by transferring the Pandits of the Central College.

Local Fund and Sanitary (Education), dated 7th January 1909.

4. Separate orders will be passed regarding the library, furniture, etc., for the Bangalore High School.

5. The lower classes of the Government Anglo-Vernacular School, Fort, Bangalore, will be held in the High School building from 7 to 11 A.M. until further orders as proposed by the Inspector-General of Education.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—C. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Local Fund & Sanitary (Education), dated 23rd January 1909.

READ—

Letter No. 818-19—72, dated the 23rd July 1908, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, recommending that the periodical increment of Mr. C. Nanjundaiya, Assistant Master, Channapatna High School now in receipt of Rs. 80 in class C IV (50-10—2-100) who is chiefly responsible for the very poor results of the High School, in General Knowledge for many years past, may be withheld for 2 years or until the results in General Knowledge improve and requesting that he may be empowered to withhold the increments when necessary, of all Educational officers of and below class C II when they have not given satisfaction.

2. Letter No. 2785—187, dated the 21st September 1908, from the same officer, stating that under the circumstances stated, he is of opinion that the work of Mr. K. Naraina Iyengar, Head Master of the Channapatna High School has not been satisfactory and recommending that his periodical increment which has fallen due on the 1st July 1908 may be withheld until the results of the High School improve.

No. 6830-1 —EDN. 21-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Government are pleased to authorise the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore to withhold the periodical increments of all Educational officers of and below class C III (100-10-210) when their work is not satisfactory.

2. The increments of Messrs. K. Naraina Iyengar and Nanjundaiya will be withheld as recommended by the Inspector-General of Education.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—C. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1907-08, submitted by the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore with the following letters:—

(1) 3652—232, dated 5th November 1908.

(2) 3684—236, dated 6th November 1908.

(3) 3711—238, dated 7th November 1908.

(4) 3815—243, dated 16th November 1908.

(5) 4083—259, dated 20th November 1908.

No. 7113-22—EDN. 123-08-7, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The year was one of substantial progress. The number of Institutions both public and private increased from 3,924 to 4,146 and their strength from 117,951 to 123,106, the highest figures recorded as yet in the History of the State Education Department. With a view to encourage Primary Education among the masses, Government sanctioned the abolition of fees in the Upper Primary classes of Village Elementary Schools, the Lower Primary classes being already free. The pay of all School Masters drawing less than Rs. 10 was raised by 1 Rupee from 1st October 1907. The first of a series of highly interesting and useful Educational Exhibitions was held during the Dasara of 1907. The Scheme sanctioned for Kindergarten and Manual instruction was practically carried out during the year. A number of teachers were trained in Kindergarten principles and manual training, and in the course of a few years it is expected that almost all schools in the State will provide training in Kindergarten or Sloyd.

2. The total expenditure on Education increased from Rs. 14,44,311 to Rs. 14,64,914, the details of which are given in the report. The receipts from fees and other sources in Mysore form a much smaller portion of the total amount spent on education, than is the case in the provinces of British India. The result is that the bulk of the expenditure falls on the State Revenues as is indicated by the fact that the average cost of education per head of population met from State Funds was 2 annas 5 pies in Mysore as against 1 anna 9 pies in the Madras Presidency.

3. The work of Direction and Inspection was satisfactory. In para 20 of the report the Inspector-General refers to the heavy work of his office and urges the necessity for the appointment of another assistant for himself. This should have been made the subject of a separate communications. An additional assistant has, however been since appointed and it is hoped that the Inspector-General will in future be able to attend to important measures of organization and reform. In this connection it may be noted that the percentage of expenditure on Direction and Inspection to the total expenditure on Education in 1907-08 was 7·4 against 7·1 in Madras and 4·1 in Bombay for 1906-07. These figures show that the amount now spent on Direction and Inspection is liberal, and does not require to be enhanced.

4. The two First Grade Colleges, *viz.*, the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and the Central College, Bangalore, were conducted efficiently during the year. The results of the B.A. Degree and F.A. Examinations in both the Colleges were good except in the English Language Branch of the B.A. Degree in the Maharaja's College and in the Mathematics Branch of the B.A., in both the Colleges.

Mr. J. Cook, M.A., the Principal of the Central College, retired in April 1908, after a long and useful service of over 25 years in the Educational Department and Government have recorded their appreciation of his services in their Order No. 11247-87—Edn. 324-07-5, dated the 2nd May 1908.

Under the arrangements sanctioned by Government to adapt the Colleges to the requirements of the new Regulations of the Madras University, steps have been taken to concentrate the teaching of Science and Mathematics in the Central College and to confine the teaching in the Maharaja's College to the literary subjects.

5. Secondary Education is improving gradually. The number of boys in the secondary stage increased from 11,808 to 12,270. The results of the Matriculation Examination in the two Colleges and in the High Schools at Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Kolar and Hassan were fair. The other High Schools did not produce satisfactory results. It is hoped that the Inspector-General of Education will take the necessary steps especially to improve the efficiency of the Channapatna High School and the four aided High Schools in the State. Government are glad to note that the Principal of the aided Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore, is taking pains to improve its efficiency.

Government have perused with interest the account given in the report of the work done by Dr. Larsson, the late Miss Latter, Miss Williams and Miss Hart in organizing schemes for the introduction of Sloyd training and Kindergarten methods. They take this opportunity to record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by these specialists and they trust that the methods of instruction inaugurated by them will be steadily pursued and will result in the permanent improvement of Primary and Secondary Education in the State.

6. Primary Education made some progress during the year, special attention being paid to the improvement of the methods of teaching and the training of teachers. The total number of boys in the primary stage of education increased from 84,135 to 88,846. The Inspector-General states that the percentages of the cost of Arts Colleges and Secondary Schools are much higher and the percentage of expenditure on Primary Schools is much lower in Mysore than in British India. He also adds that in the absence of special grants from Government, Mysore cannot show the same advance in Elementary Education as the British Indian Provinces. Government recognise the importance of adequate attention to Primary Education and they have recently made Primary Education in all Government Schools free and increased the pay of all School Masters to a minimum of Rs. 10 at a cost of about Rs. 70,000 per annum. These measures will, it is hoped, give a great impetus to the spread of Primary Education.

The Inspector-General reports that many of the Taluk and Village Schools are not provided with suitable buildings and that there is need for a larger provision of funds for this purpose. Government have already recognised this and have provided Rs. 39,000 more than the normal provision of Rs. 15,000 in the State and Village School Fund Budgets for 1908-09 for the construction of buildings for these Schools.

The Retrenchment Committee which is considering what reductions are possible in the cost of Education Department in certain directions will also consider what further grants could be made for Primary Education especially in the matter of opening new Elementary Schools and providing School buildings.

It is satisfactory to note that the village School Committees took active interest in the welfare of these schools and that the Revenue Officers paid a larger number of visits to Village Schools during the year than during the previous year.

7. Government are glad to note that the Mysore Normal School worked satisfactorily during the year and that the results of the Teacher's Certificate Examinations were good. The District Normal Schools at Kolar and Shimoga did not show much improvement. The number of unpassed and untrained teachers was reduced from 716 to 701.

8. Industrial Education is still in an experimental stage. Two new private Industrial Schools were started during the year—one at Magadi and the other at Bangalore. The Government Industrial School at Mysore, which is the largest and most important Technical Institution in the State did good work during the year. The expenditure on account of Industrial Education was Rs. 81,215.

9. Female education continued to be popular. The number of Schools for girls increased from 253 to 259, but the total number of girls under instruction slightly decreased from 19,261 to 19,009. The number of girls in the Collegiate and High School courses was very small. Twenty-one girls passed the Lower Secondary Examination in English and 47 the same examination in Kanarese.

Local Fund and Sanitary, (Education), dated 30th January 1909.

The chief difficulty in the way of female education is the want of qualified female teachers, but this defect is being remedied gradually. Government have sanctioned a special provision of Rs. 1,500 this year, to replace male teachers by female teachers in Girls' Schools.

10. The number of Mahomedan Schools increased from 291 to 302 and the total number of Mahomedan students in all the Schools from 15,359 to 15,481. Of this latter number, only 17 were in the Collegiate course and 140 in the High School stage, the rest being in the lower stages. Female education among Mahomedans is also reported to be unsatisfactory. The Education Department and the Mahomedan community will, it is hoped, do all in their power to remedy these defects.

11. There has been a delay of over a month in the submission of this report, which however is on the whole very interesting and bears testimony to the good work of the Department.

The thanks of the Government are due to Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Inspector-General of Education, under whose management education in the State has made steady progress in all its branches.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General (Miscellaneous), dated 12th January 1909.

READ—

Leter No. 2891—292, dated the 28th November 1908, from the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, representing that the Government of the United Province has recently conferred on the Heads of Departments, Commissioners of Divisions and District Judges extended powers in regard to the purchase of books, newspapers and other publications and suggesting that Heads of Departments in Mysore may be similarly permitted to make such purchases without the sanction of Government up to the annual budget grants for the purpose

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No. G. 4012-51—G. M. 188-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Government do not consider it necessary to accord general permission to Heads of Departments and other officers to purchase books, periodicals and other publications as the Inspector-General suggests. They will however be prepared to consider applications for such permission in respect of any particular kinds of publications that may be required for the use of any department.

K S CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore
The Heads of other Departments

Exd —K P S

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General (Miscellaneous), dated 21st January 1909.

READ—

Government Proceedings No. G. 4320-61—G M. 174-07-4, dated 24th January 1908, directing that important Government Proceedings of general interest be translated into Kannada and published in the *Mysore Gazette*, and that copies thereof be made available for sale to the public at prices fixed by the Superintendent of Government Press.

(ii) Letter No. 1504—741, dated 15th December 1908, from the Curator of the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore, reporting that since the issue of the above order only a sum of Re. 0-9-6 was realized up to the end of November 1908 by the sale of Kannada copies of Government Proceedings.

(iii) Letter No. 56, dated 21st December 1908, from the Superintendent of the Government Press, stating that a stock of Kannada copies of Proceedings worth Rs. 123-9-6 was supplied to the Curator up to the end of November 1908.

No. G. 4206-17—G. M. 208-08-5, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The system referred to in the Government Proceedings read above was introduced tentatively to promote the public convenience by enabling the members of the Representative Assembly as well as literate persons in rural tracts to keep themselves informed of the important orders of Government and other official papers published from time to time.

2. The experience of the past several months, as indicated by the extent of the sales of the orders, does not, however, show that the facility so afforded has been appreciated to any large extent.

3. Before deciding finally whether the tentative arrangement in question should be withdrawn, Government are pleased to direct that a further trial be given to it till the end of this official year, when the Curator of the Book Depot will submit a report of the sales up to date.

4. Lists of Government Orders in Kanarese available for sale will be published from time to time in the Official Gazette (Kanarese) and in the Revenue and Agricultural Gazette for public information.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Superintendent of the Government Press.
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

End—c v s

READ—

Memorandum of the Retrenchment Committee on the possibilities of reduction in the cost of the Public Works Department in Mysore.

No. G. 4397-9—G. M. 237-08-1, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The Public Works Department as the largest spending Department of the Government is the most important branch of the administration as yet dealt with by the Retrenchment Committee. The Committee have gone fully into every detail of the several important questions connected with the Department, such as the amount of the normal annual budget grant and the scale of establishments required for the efficient working of the Department. The subject has also received further careful consideration at the hands of Government, in consultation with the Chief Engineer and the Comptroller and Financial Secretary to Government. In the result Government generally accept the recommendations of the Committee with a few modifications and are now in a position to deal finally with the various points involved.

I. THE NORMAL BUDGET GRANT.

2. The Retrenchment Committee recommend that the normal annual grant for Public Works may, in the present financial condition of the State, be fixed at 25 lakhs made up of,

9½	lakhs	for maintenance and repairs, etc.
8½	„	ordinary new works.
7	„	extraordinary new works.
25	lakhs.	

The Chief Engineer is however strongly of opinion that this grant is quite inadequate, especially the allotment made by the Committee for annual maintenance and repairs, and considers that the annual grant ought not to be reduced below Rs. 30½ lakhs made up of.

11	lakhs	for maintenance and repairs.
9½	„	ordinary new works.
10	„	extraordinary new works.
30½	lakhs.	

Having carefully considered the subject, Government are satisfied that the allotment recommended by the Committee for ordinary new works is adequate and that, as regards extraordinary works, while the expenditure under this item must necessarily vary with the urgency and importance of the works themselves and the resources of the State from time to time, the normal grant may remain at 7 lakhs as recommended by the Committee. In the light of these considerations Government are of opinion that a normal grant of 25 lakhs per annum made up of,

9½	lakhs	for maintenance and repairs,
8½	„	ordinary new works,
7	„	extraordinary new works,

should ordinarily suffice for Public Works and that in any case the total normal grant cannot at present be increased beyond 25 lakhs. Government believe that the Chief Engineer will be able to provide adequately for the up-keep of roads and other works in an efficient state within the allotment of 9½ lakhs for maintenance and repairs. But if the Chief Engineer should in any year find it difficult to keep

important roads such as the Bangalore-Nilgiri and the Bangalore-Madras roads in proper condition within the allotment referred to above, Government will be prepared to raise this grant by an amount not exceeding Rs. 20,000, the allotments for ordinary and extraordinary works being correspondingly reduced in that year.

II. ESTABLISHMENT.

(i) Chief Engineer.

3. Government direct that the maximum pay of the Chief Engineer be fixed at Rs. 2,000, the actual pay being Rs. 1,800 or Rs. 2,000 according to the status in British service of the lent officer occupying the post. When the post is held by local officers, the pay of the office will be Rs. 1,400—$\frac{100}{2}$—1,600.

(ii) The Deputy Chief Engineer.

4. Government approve of the recommendation of the Committee that the post of Deputy Chief Engineer should be maintained with the rank, status and powers of a Superintending Engineer under the Public Works Code and that the pay of the appointment might be fixed at Rs. 800—100/2—1,000. They also accept the suggestion that the Deputy Chief Engineer need not necessarily be a lent officer of the British Indian Public Works Department and that local officers with suitable qualifications might be appointed whenever possible.

(iii) Superintending Engineers.

5. Government agree with the Committee in thinking that it is unnecessary to maintain the appointments of Superintending Engineers, and that the Chief Engineer with his Deputy, who will have the powers of a Superintending Engineer under the Public Works Code, should be able to administer the Department in an efficient manner. They accordingly direct that the posts of the two Superintending Engineers be abolished at the earliest opportunity. Government will pass separate orders in the Public Works Department as to the date from which this retrenchment should be given effect to.

(iv) Office Establishments of Superintending Engineers.

6. Government agree in the opinion of the Committee that after suitably strengthening the Chief Engineer's Office Establishment, it will be possible to effect a saving of about Rs. 8,000 a year by the abolition of the office establishments of the Superintending Engineers. The Chief Engineer is requested to submit proposals in this respect with the necessary details for the orders of Government in the Public Works Department.

(v) The Public Works Secretariat.

7. Government agree in the recommendation of the Committee that the appointment of Chief Assistant should be abolished and that a local Engineer officer, ordinarily of the status of an Assistant Engineer of some standing or, in special cases, of an Executive Engineer should be appointed as Assistant Secretary with a local allowance of Rs. 50. No addition to the staff of Assistant Engineers will be required on this account as it is understood that an Assistant Engineer can be spared for Secretariat work from the existing number of Assistant Engineers. The Assistant Secretary will also be assisted by a Manager on Rs. 150—10—200. This arrangement will be brought into effect after the present Chief Assistant vacates office in due course, if he cannot immediately be provided for elsewhere. Government consider that such an arrangement will afford a good training ground to Engineer officers in the work of the administration of the Department and that the Engineer officer attached to the Secretariat will also be of assistance in checking plans and estimates submitted to the Chief Engineer and exercise an effective supervision over the Drawing Branch of the office.

General (Miscellaneous), dated 29th January 1909.

(vi) Scale of pay of Executive and Assistant Engineers.

8. As regards the scales of pay of Executive and Assistant Engineers, the Retrenchment Committee recommend the abrogation of the rule of triennial increments granted to these officers at present in addition to promotion from class to class. They also propose a revision of the scale of pay so as to bring it into line with the scale of pay of the Provincial service in British India as it stood until recently revised. The subject has been exhaustively considered by Government in the light of the views expressed by the Chief Engineer and the Comptroller, and they have arrived at the conclusion that in a small cadre like that of the Executive and Assistant Engineers in Mysore, the system of fixed rates of pay and promotion from class to class on the occurrence of vacancies will not afford a sufficiently uniform flow of promotion among the officers but that on the other hand unforeseen casualties and exigencies are sure to lead to an undue acceleration of promotion at one time and to an intolerable block of promotion at another. The Government have therefore decided to adopt the system of a time-scale of pay (which, it may be noted, has been recently adopted in British India also) in the place of the grade system both as regards the Executive Engineers and the Assistant Engineers. The following revised scale of pay is accordingly fixed.

Assistant Engineers = Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 400 by triennial increments of Rs. 50.

Executive Engineers = Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 700 by triennial increments of Rs. 50 and thereafter to Rs. 800 by a triennial increment of Rs. 100.

It will be a rule that promotion to the class of Executive Engineers shall not be given to an officer till he has put in twelve years' service as an Assistant Engineer and that promotion shall depend upon merit and the existence of vacancies.

9. In view of the fact that owing to the abolition of the posts of Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, will, ordinarily, have nothing to look forward to beyond Rs. 800, the maximum pay of the grade, Government are pleased to sanction two personal allowances, one at Rs. 100 per mensem and the other at Rs. 200 per mensem. These will be given at the discretion of Government to Executive Engineers of exceptional qualifications who have drawn the maximum pay under the time-scale for a period of not less than two years. With the adoption of the time-scale of pay sanctioned above, all grade to grade acting and *sub pro tem* promotions will cease. An Assistant Engineer appointed to act as Executive Engineer will, however, be entitled to an acting allowance of Rs. 100 a month, and in rare cases when a subordinate officer other than an Assistant Engineer is formally placed in charge of the duties of an Executive Engineer, he will draw a charge allowance of Rs. 50 a month. No subordinate officer will draw any acting or charge allowance for performing the duties of an Assistant Engineer.

10. In order to avoid any hardship to individual officers by the adoption of the new scale of pay, all officers who are at present permanent in the class of Executive Engineers will be given the option of either electing the time-scale within a period of six months from the date of this order or of remaining under the present graded system. The pay and promotion of officers who elect to remain under the present graded system will, in future, be regulated on the supposition that all officers senior to them elected the grade system. A like option under conditions similar to those specified above will be given to all permanent Assistant Engineers. The pay of all future entrants to the grade of Executive and Assistant Engineers will be regulated by the time-scale.

Government reserve for separate consideration after the present permanent officers shall have made their choice between the present and the revised scales, the question of fixing in each case the initial pay of the officer in the time-scale.

(vii) Sub-Assistant Engineers.

11. The present number of officers in this grade and the rates of pay will remain unaltered.

(viii) Upper Subordinates

12. Government agree in the opinion of the Retrenchment Committee that the Upper Subordinate service may be advantageously recruited to a certain extent from graduates in Engineering, and with this object they direct that three out of the eight appointments of Overseers, 2nd class, on Rs 80, should be reserved for such graduates. Such graduates will rise in the Upper Subordinate service and will, if otherwise found fit, also be eligible for appointment as Sub-Assistant Engineers or Assistant Engineers when there are vacancies in those grades. Government reserve power to appoint in special cases duly qualified Upper Subordinates who are not graduates in Engineering, as Assistant Engineers. Government also accept the recommendation of the Chief Engineer that Supervisors of the first class should be entitled to one increment of Rs. 50 after a service of 5 years in that class. Except to this extent no periodical increments will be admissible. The recommendation of the Committee about the institution of an examination such as that referred to in Articles 169 to 171 of the Public Works Code, to which all Sub-Assistant Engineers and Overseers, 1st grade, (if graduates in Engineering) may be admitted, is also approved. A pass in this examination will qualify for promotion, subject to vacancies and selection on the ground of merit.

(ix) Lower Subordinates

13. In regard to the Lower Subordinate Establishment, Government desire to affirm the principle that the scale and rates of pay should be permanently fixed with the sanction of Government with reference to the ordinary grant and that any establishment required over and above such limits, should be temporary. They however accept the assurance of the Chief Engineer that necessary economies will be exercised in this direction as well as in the revision of the subordinate establishment and the curtailment of the temporary establishments. Government also take this opportunity to indicate the need that exists for careful scrutiny being exercised from time to time in regard to the grant and continuance of local and other allowances so that such allowances may not be passed when the circumstances necessitating their grant cease.

III. Divisions.

14. As regards reductions in the number of Executive Divisions, Government consider that each of the eight districts in the State should continue to be a division as at present. The Retrenchment Committee recommend that the Sanitary Division need not be retained as a separate Executive Division and that the Sanitary Engineer with a small establishment may be placed directly under the Chief Engineer. But Government defer to the strong opinion of the Chief Engineer against such an arrangement and direct that the Sanitary Division remain as a separate Executive Division. The Sanitary Engineer will be included in the cadre of Executive Engineers under the time-scale now sanctioned.

In regard to the Channels Division, Government have already passed orders in Government Proceedings No. 616-51—4169-204, dated the 25th June 1908, converting it into ranges subordinate to the Executive Engineers of the respective Districts in which the channels are situated.

The Railway Secretariat.

15. The Government accept the recommendation of the Committee that the Railway Secretariat may be retained separately from the Public Works Secretariat and order the abolition of the marginally noted appointments in the establishment of that Secretariat. The post of Manager on Rs. 200 (125 + 75) will, as recommended by the Chief Engineer, be retained till the retirement of the present incumbent in 1910 and the pay of the post will thereafter be reduced to Rs. 60—5—100. The menial establishment of the Railway Secretariat has already been revised in Government Order No. G. 6620-45—G. M. 196-07-1 dated 12th May 1908.

	Rs.
1 Clerk	50
1 Copyist	20
Total ..	70

General Miscellaneous, dated 29th January 1909.

16. The financial effect of the foregoing measures is roughly as follows :—

		Rs	
1.	Abolition of the posts of Superintending Engineer's pay and allowances of Imperial officers	43,588	per annum
2	Reductions in the Establishments of these officers ..	8,000	
3	Abolition of the post of the Chief Assistant on the retirement of the present incumbent and the appointment of a Manager. Net saving after providing for the local allowance of the Assistant Secretary, to be appointed in place of the Chief Assistant from among the existing number of Assistant Engineers, prospective	1,350	,,
4.	Railway Secretariat—		
	Reduction in the pay of the Manager, prospective ...	1,200	,,
	Reduction in the clerical establishment	840	,,
	Total ...	54,978	

Against this savings there will be a small increase of cost due to the revision of the scales of Executive and Assistant Engineers, the amount of which increase cannot accurately be gauged at present.

17. In addition to the above retrenchment of expenditure, the Chief Engineer has already effected a savings of Rs. 58,000 by reducing temporary establishments, etc., and it is expected that a further sum of Rs. 22,000 will be saved when the Palace construction and the special tank map work are finished.

18. The reductions of establishment that have now been ordered will be effected as soon as possible. Of the officials thrown out of employment, those that are fit to be retired on superannuation pension will be so retired, and the remaining persons discharged after the usual notice if they cannot be provided for otherwise, and granted compensation pension or gratuity if entitled thereto.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYER,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Chief Engineer, Mysore, Secretary, Public Works Department.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government, P. W. and Railway Accounts.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

The following Government Proceedings No. 10126—P. F. 129, dated 15th December 1892.

Letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, dated 3rd April 1891, No. 14.

Appellant	*vs*	*Respondent*
B. M. Annaiya of Seringapatam, represented by Mr. Advocate Paramasiva Iyer		Abdulla Sha, son of Pachamiya, represented by Mr. Advocate Krishnaiengar.

Decision, dated 15th December 1892.

This is an appeal referred by the Acting Deputy Commissioner of Mysore for disposal by Government as the appeal is against his own order passed as Sub-Division Officer.

2. Respondent's father borrowed Rs. 1,500 from Appellant and mortgaged his Inam * to him in 1875. In 1879, when the Inam came under the settlement of the Inam Commissioner, Appellant was called upon to give up the land, but he pleaded that the Inam was personal. The original grant shows the Inam to be personal, but the Inam Commissioner treated it as Devadayam, on the ground that the accounts of 1803 and 1831 showed that it belonged to the Makan, and ordered in 1880 that the lands be put in possession of the Respondent's father. The Appellant refused to give over possession unless the money borrowed was repaid with interest, and at last the Sub-Division Officer ordered, on 30th August 1890, that the lands be put in possession of the Respondent. The appeal is against this order.

* Nos. 81 and 86.

	Extent. K.	K.	P.
Wet .. .	3	15	15
Dry	0	2	10½
	3	18	9½

3. Viewing the decision of the Inam Commissioner in 1879 in regard to the tenure of the Inam as final, since no appeal has been preferred, the order passed by the Sub-Division Officer is correct, but considering the fact that the sannads treat the Inam as personal, and that the Appellant has lent a large sum prior to the Inam Settlement, apparently in good faith that the Inam was personal, the Government consider that it would be hard to deprive him of the possession of the land. They therefore direct that the Inam be resumed and fully assessed and a money grant equal to the assessment made to the Respondent for services at the Makan. If the Respondent, however, is able to redeem the mortgage, he may do so within six months.

2. Government Order No. 476—P. F. 129-92, dated 11th July 1895.

"Petition of appeal No. 97 of 1894-95, presented by Bhatada Malige Annaiya of Seringapatam appealing against the order of the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, dated 26th April 1894, regarding the mesne profits of the Kirangur Makan Inam lands mortgaged to the petitioner, which in Government decision, dated 15th December 1892, the present Makandar Abdulla Sha was authorized to redeem.

2. Letter No. 1126, dated 15th April 1895, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, reporting on the above and the records received therewith.

Order.

The Deputy Commissioner's decision is equitable and correct. He has given good reasons for allowing the appellant three years' produce as found by the Amildar. This appeal is rejected."

3. Government Order No. 4355, dated 30th March 1906.

"Petition Registered No. 599, dated 2nd August 1905, from Thimmamma and her two minor sons in the matter of the sale of certain lands belonging to them.

Correspondence ending with docket No. 79, dated 7th December 1905, from the Superintendent of the Inam Settlements in Mysore.

Order.

The facts of the case are as follows:—

Lands, Maji Nos. 81 and 86 measuring 3 kandies 15 kolagas 15 padies of wet and 2 kolagas and 10¾ padies dry, bearing an assessment of Rs. 43-5-6 in the Kirangur village now belonging to the French Rocks Sub-Taluk, which were originally granted as personal inam to one Abdulla Sha Peer Jade, were registered during the Inam Settlement in 1879 as Devadaya Inam for Abdulla Sha's Makan bearing survey numbers noted in the margin. Pachamiah one of the descendants of the original Inamdar having mortgaged the lands to one Malige Anniah for Rs. 1,500 prior to the Inam Settlement, the late Mr. D. Namkal Rao, Sub-Division Officer of French Rocks passed an order in 1890, directing that the lands which were treated as Devadaya Inam, be taken away from the hands of the alienee and delivered over to the Makandar. On appeal, the Government decided in their

Wet ..	...	621
		1,027 part
		1,083 part
		1,029
Garden ...	...	599
Wet ...	...	637
		636

Total 11 acres 18 guntas assessed at Rs. 84.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

Proceedings No. 10126—P. F. 129, dated 15th December 1892, that, in consideration of the fact that the sannads treated the Inam as personal and that the Appellant Malige Anniah had lent a large sum, prior to the Inam Settlement, the Inam be resumed and fully assessed, permitting the Makandar, however, to redeem the mortgage within six months, if he were able to do so. In pursuance of this decision, the widow of the deceased Makandar, having produced before the Deputy Commissioner a sum of Rs. 1,500 being the mortgage money, the lands were taken away from the mortgagee and given to the possession of herself and her minor son, Abdulla Sha. During the interval, three years' produce became due to the mortgagee Anniah but out of this, one year's produce, *viz.*, 25 kandies of paddy for the year Khara, had been collected by the widow Murodbi and utilized by her. The value of this, *viz.*, Rs. 250, together with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from the 1st April 1892, was therefore ordered by the late Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar to be recovered from the said Murodbi and her minor son and paid to Anniah. The said Anniah since died and his son Javaraiya began to press for payment. With a view to recover the said amount, the Deputy Amildar of French Rocks, C. R. Narayanaswami Mudaliar, advertised for sale some of the lands in question, which had been subsequently sold by Murodbi to one Linganna of Mysore in November 1894 for Rs. 3,000. The present petition by Thimmamma, widow of Linganna is against the proposed sale of the lands under dispute. Her contention is that the lands purchased by her husband were the personal property of the Makandar and are not therefore liable to attachment and sale in satisfaction of the produce due by the Makandar to Javaraiya.

2. The Government observe that the lands now in the enjoyment of the petitioner Thimmamma became her own property as they had been declared by Government to be the private property of the Makandar and were purchased by the petitioners' husband in 1894. As such they are not liable to attachment and sale on account of Javaraiya's claim. The attachment, so far as it relates to Thimmamma's lands, should therefore be withdrawn. The amount due by the Makandar to Javaraiya under the decree of the late Deputy Commissioner Mr. Rangasami Iyengar, will have to be recovered by Javaraiya from the private property of the Makandar.

4. Petition No. 2211, dated 24th October 1906, from Javaraiya, son of Annaiya, praying for a reconsideration of the order of Government (No. 3) read above.

No. 548-52—Muz. 13-06-4, dated Bangalore, 5th January 1909.

Order thereon.—The various parties concerned appeared before Government in person and through counsel and were heard on the 11th July and 29th August 1908. The facts of the case are clear from the papers read in the preamble.

2. The amount to the recovery of which the present proceedings relate is the mesne profits of the land formerly belonging to the Makan and now in the possession of Thimmamma and her sons—for the year Khara, 1891-92. The lands had been attached by Government from the possession of Anniah and the produce of the year was taken by the Makandar. In his order passed in 1894, the then Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District (Mr. A. Rangasami Iyengar) directed the Makandar to pay Rs. 250, the value of the produce of the land for the year Khara (1891-92) with interest at 6 per cent per annum from 1st April 1892 to Javaraiya, son of Annaiya, and directed that the amount should be recovered on the security of the lands in question. This order was not complied with and the lands in question were sold by the Makandar to Linganna, husband of Thimmamma on 16th November 1894.

3. On Javaraiya's application the lands in Thimmamma's possession were proceeded against in 1905 to recover the amount referred to but the proceedings were stayed under the orders of Government. In their proceedings of 30th March 1906, Government held that the lands in the possession of Thimmamma were not liable and directed Javaraiya to proceed against the other property of the Makandar. It is this order that is sought to be reviewed.

4. On a full and careful consideration of the case in all its aspects and after hearing all the parties interested, Government come to the conclusion that Javaraiya is equitably entitled to the assistance of Government in recovering the mesne profits of 1891-92 from the Makandar without being obliged to resort to the Civil Courts.

Muzrai, dated 5th January 1909.

5. In a statement now presented by the minor Makandar and his mother (guardian) it is alleged that a part of the consideration for the sale of the lands to Linganna in 1894, was the discharge of the claim of Javaraiya, but that Linganna failed to satisfy the claim. The original sale-deed has not been produced, but even if the allegation is true, it raises a question affecting the contractual relations between Thimmamma (widow of Linganna) and the Makandar and is a matter entirely for the Civil Courts to adjudicate upon.

6. So far as the Government is concerned the fact remains that the obligation subject to which the Deputy Commissioner placed the Makandar in possession of the lands under the Government Order of 1892, remains undischarged.

7. The Makandar enjoyed the produce of the lands in 1891-92, and is bound to restore the same to the person properly entitled thereto, *viz.*, Anniah (and now his son Javaraiya), and the Government is responsible to see that this is done, as they kept Anniah out of the possession in 1891-92.

8. As the Makandar is too poor to pay off the whole debt at once, Government direct that the debt be discharged by instalments, in the manner hereinafter specified, out of the cash grant due to the Makan under the Government Order of 1892.

9. It is understood that of the lands formerly belonging to the Makan which were directed to be fully assessed and treated as private property under the order of 1892, a portion is still in the enjoyment of the Makandar, while a portion is in the possession of Thimmamma and her sons under the sale-deed of 1894. Government direct that the full assessment on the lands still in the possession of the Makandar be recovered from him and paid as a cash grant to the Makan for its current maintenance, and that the full assessment on the lands in Thimmamma's possession be recovered and treated as a cash grant to the Makan, but appropriated to the repayment of the debt due to Javaraiya, son of Anniah, as directed above. After the debt is discharged this amount will also be paid to the Makan for its maintenance as directed in the Government Order of 1892. The produce of the lands for the years Vikruti (1890-91) and Nandana (1892-93) was also due to Javaraiya, son of Anniah, under the Deputy Commissioner's order of 1894. This produce was kept in deposit and was directed to be handed over to Anniah in 1894. It is not clear from the papers now before Government whether this has been done, but if this has not been done and the produce or the value thereof is still in deposit, the Deputy Commissioner is requested to deliver the same to Javaraiya without delay.

10. In connection with this case Government find that the direction in the Government Order of 1892, that the lands then belonging to the Makan should be fully assessed and that a cash grant equivalent to the assessment should be made to the Makan has not yet been fully carried into effect. It is observed that the lands were fully assessed only in 1906, and that till then no assessment was being recovered thereon either from the Makandar or from Thimmamma or her husband Linganna who were in possession of the lands.

11. Government cannot but express great dissatisfaction and regret that a matter of this kind should have escaped the attention of the local authorities for such a long time and that there should have been so much delay in carrying out the orders of Government. Government, however, observe that the fact that the full assessment was not entered in the accounts till 1906, and demanded from time to time does not absolve the parties concerned from the liability to pay such assessment on the lands from the date of the Government Order of 1892. They, therefore, direct that such full assessment be recovered from the several parties concerned and credited to Government, subject however to the proviso that the amount due from the Makandar for the lands in his possession need not be recovered in cash but should be adjusted in the accounts as a cash grant to the Makan for its maintenance during the period. With regard to the cash grant to the Makan equivalent to the full assessment recovered from the other parties, separate orders will be passed after the recovery of the arrears of assessment as directed above.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

12. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to take the necessary further action without delay and report to Government the result of such action.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, returning vernacular records.
The Superintendent of Inam Settlements in Mysore.
The Survey Superintendent in Mysore.

Exd—K. P. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Government Proceedings No. 4357-60, dated 6th April 1908, observing that the Devadaya vritti in the Padavanakodu village endowed to the Sri Gowripatheswaraswami temple at Konanur in the Nanjangud Taluk, may be restored to the management of the petitioners K. Subba Rao and M. K. Krishna Rao, on such terms as may be settled upon after the discharge of the loan obtained from Government by the petitioner's family, and calling for further information in the matter from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

Letter No. 529, dated 1st June 1908, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

"Adverting to Government Proceedings No. 4357-60, dated 6th April 1908, calling for further report regarding the prayer of K. Subba Rao and M. K. Krishna Rao in the matter of the vritti endowed to the Sri Gowripatheswaraswami temple at Konanur in the Nanjangud Taluk, I have the honor to state as follows:—

2. The present average annual income from the Padavanakodu Hosahalli village in the Chamrajnagar Taluk after the introduction of the Survey Settlement in the year 1899-1900 is Rs. 729-10-10 or Rs. 730 in round numbers.

3. After deducting the marginally noted items of expenditure, the net income of the village is Rs. 625. As half of this amount has to go to the temple's share, the present annual income to the temple is Rs. 625-2-0 or Rs. 312-8-0.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Local Fund payable to Government	11	1	3
2 Potgi payable to Shanbhogs and patels	61	10	0
3 Mari kodagi kandayam	32	2	0
Total ...	105	0	3

4. As stated in para 4 of the Government Proceedings under reply the village was not divided into two parts by the Survey Department, but the local authorities made the division with a view to demarcate the temple vritti separate from the personal vritti of the Inamdar Mr. Sannu Rao on behalf of the lessee Krishnappa (petitioners' father) did not agree to the proposal and represented that the village should continue without division as before and that the temple vritti should be subjected to only the former gutta of Rs 61+10. No further action seems to have transpired thereon.

5. The Government having decided that the future management of the temple vritti should rest with the Inamdars, the question that has to be decided is on what terms the vritti should be made over to them. In consideration of the long enjoyment of the vrittis by the petitioners' ancestors and the improvements effected by them to the village, as ordered by His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Krishna Raja Wodeyar Bahadur III, the gutta payable by the Inamdar was, under orders of the late Chief Commissioner in 1860, fixed at 31 varahas. This was also confirmed at the Inam Settlement in the year 1879. As already recommended in my letter No. 413 of the 10th April 1907, the same amount *viz.*, 31 varahas or Rs. 90 per annum would as recommended by the Amildar in the accompanying report No. 337—602 of 8th May 1908 be the reasonable Kayamgutta to be paid by the petitioners from 1900-01, *i.e.*, the year from which the previous lease had expired.

6. As regards the exact amount of arrears to be paid to the petitioners I beg to state as follows:—

(1) The total receipts from the village in question from the year 1896-97 to 1906-07 inclusive, as per accounts maintained in this office amount to Rs. 7,072-6-11 and the expenditure during the same period on account of potgi, etc., to the village servants is Rs. 1,138-5-4 leaving a balance of Rs. 5,934-1-7 which should have been distributed in equal shares between the personal and temple vrittis. But the amounts actually adjusted towards the loan and credited to the temple up to the end of the year 1906-07 come to Rs. 3,446-12-11 (or Rs. 479-11-11) in excess of the income of the personal vritti and Rs. 1,869-5-5 (or Rs. 1,097-11-2) less, respectively.

(2) A sum of Rs. 617-15-3 is reported by the Amildar of the Chamrajnagar Taluk to be remaining unadjusted in the taluk.

(3) The sum of Rs. 479-11-11+617-15-3 or Rs. 1,097-11-2 have therefore to be credited to the Temple Funds.

(4) It will therefore be seen that the income towards the temple vritti from 1896-97

(5) The amount of Kayamgutta payable by the Inamdar is as stated below :—

Rs. 286-2-0 at Rs. 71-8-6 per annum for four years from 1896-97 to 1899-1900 the period during which the former lease ran, and

Rs. 630-0-0 for seven years from 1900-01 to 1906-07 at 31 varahas or Rs. 90 per annum

Rs. 916-0-0

Deducting therefore Rs. 286-2-0+630-0-0 or Rs. 916-0-0 the amount payable as Kayamgutta by the petitioners, from the total income of the temple vritti, *viz.*, Rs. 2,967-0-7, the petitioners are entitled to the refund of Rs. 2,050-14-7 up to the end of 1906-07.

7. In para 7 of Government Proceedings under advertence it is observed that it may be desirable to leave the management in the hands of the petitioners on such terms as may be settled upon hereafter when the vritti reverts to the petitioners after the discharge of the loan obtained from Government.

8. In this connection, I beg to submit that the personal vritti *alone* has been mortgaged to Government on account of the loan obtained by the petitioners from Government, and that the temple vritti has nothing to do with the loan. However as the two vrittis have not been separated it is now difficult to separate the one from the other, so as to give the management of the temple vritti alone to the petitioners, retaining the other under the management of Government as security for the loan. I would therefore recommend for the sake of convenience that the entire village be managed by Government till the discharge of the loan, the accounts relating to the two vrittis being kept separate and adjusted as above.

9. In this connection, I wish to bring to the notice of Government one serious consequence of the order of the Inam Settlement Officer. The vritti granted to the temple has been enfranchised along with the personal vritti which is fundamentally opposed to the terms of the grant of the vritti as Inam and is therefore suicidal to the interest of the temple. I would therefore request that this defect may be rectified, the temple vritti being declared as Devadaya and treated as inalienable."

No. 705-8—Muz. 18-06-10, dated Bangalore, 18th January 1909.

Order thereon.—The village of Padavanakodu in the Chamrajnagar Taluk is formed of two vrittis, one being a personal Inam granted to Venkatesiah, grandfather of the petitioners, and the other a Devadaya Inam endowed to the Sri Gowripatheswaraswami temple at Konanur in the Nanjangud Taluk. Venkatesiah was managing the entire village paying a gutta of 31 varahas to the temple as fixed in the Nirup of His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Krishna Raja Wodeyar Bahadur. The lease to him of the temple vritti was from time to time renewed by Government Officers and for small sums on account of famine and other causes. The last occasion was in 1895 when the lease was renewed for a period of five years at an annual gutta of Rs. 71 and odd.

2. The petitioners' ancestors obtained a loan from Government and mortgaged their personal vritti in this village as security therefor. As the vrittis had not been separately demarcated and as Venkatesiah's family was in possession of the entire village, the Deputy Commissioner on behalf of Government assumed the management of the entire village in the year 1896.

3. Petitioners, who were then minors now request that the temple vritti may be made over to them on lease for an annual gutta of Rs. 71 and that the income thereof which has been credited to the temple may be refunded to them after deducting this gutta.

4. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the vrittis are not separated from each other and that it is therefore difficult to restore the management of the temple vritti alone to the petitioners and recommends that for the sake of convenience both the vrittis may continue to be managed by Government till the loan is discharged. Under the circumstances reported the Deputy Commissioner's recommendation is approved.

5. As regards the annual gutta the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the lease having been renewed for five years from 1895 at an annual rent of Rs. 71

Muzrai, dated 18th January 1909.

and odd, that rate should be adhered to till the expiry of that lease. For subsequent years the Deputy Commissioner recommends that the sum of 31 varahas which was fixed by the Chief Commissioner in 1860 and confirmed by the Inam Department in 1879 may reasonably be claimed as gutta. Government concur in the views of the Deputy Commissioner and fix the rent from 1900-01 and onwards at Rs. 90 per annum permanently, the petitioners who are the lessees bearing all the expenses connected with the temple vritti. The lease will be continued to them in perpetuity as long as they fulfil the conditions of the grant.

6. In regard to the refund the Deputy Commissioner reports that the net income of both the vrittis from 1896-97 up to 1906-07 is Rs. 5,934-1-7 that a moiety thereof *viz.*, Rs. 2,967-0-10 only is adjustable towards the loan and that out of the other half a sum of Rs. 916-2-0 has to be credited to the temple as gutta and the balance of Rs. 2,050-14-9 refunded to the petitioners. He however states that actually Rs. 3,446-12-11 have been credited towards the loan and Rs. 1,869-5-5 in favor of the temple and that a sum of Rs. 617-15-3 remains unadjusted in the Chamrajnagar Taluk Cutcherry.

7. In the foregoing circumstances, the refund of the sum of Rs. 2,050-14-9 to the petitioners is sanctioned, the charge being met as follows:—

Rs. 617-15-3, being the amount reported to be remaining unadjusted in the Chamrajnagar Taluk Cutcherry to be paid by the Deputy Commissioner.

Rs. 479-12-1, being the amount credited in excess towards the loan to be paid by the Comptroller in the usual course.

Rs. 953-3-5 from the savings of the Sri Gowripatheswaraswami temple.

Total 2,050-14-9

The Deputy Commissioner will in future pay the balance of the income from the temple vritti to the petitioners after deducting the gutta and other charges.

8. The Superintendent of Inam Settlements is requested to treat the temple vritti as Devadaya Inam and modify the Inam Settlement accordingly and also furnish this office with a fresh Title-deed therefor at an early date.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, returning records.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintendent of Inam Settlements in Mysore.

Exd.—C. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

(1) Government Proceedings No. 92-95—Muz. F. 54-08-1, dated 27th October 1908, passing orders regarding the future management and supervision of the Muzrai Institutions under Palace management.

(2) Memo, dated 30th October 1908, by the Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.

No. 720-4—Muz. F. 54-08-6, dated Bangalore, 20th January 1909.

Order thereon.—In the Proceedings of the 27th October 1908 read above, the management and supervision of the 12 Muzrai Institutions as shown below, were directed to be removed from the purview of the Muzrai Department of Government and placed entirely under the control of the Palace Department:—

		Amount of State Grant. Rs.	a.	p.
1.	His Highness the Maharaja's chattram ...	17,950	0	0
2.	His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College ...	16,322	15	11
3.	Sri Prassanna Krishnaswami temple	13,722	4	1
4.	Sri Varahaswami temple	4,329	0	0
5.	Sri Lakshmiramanaswami temple	2,019	0	0
6.	Sri Trineswaraswami temple	2,011	0	0
7.	Sri Chamundeswari temple	11,748	0	0
8.	Sri Chamanpatti Deveswara temple	178	12	0
9.	Sri Sanjeevaraj Urs temple	180	0	0
10.	Bettada Pada Gudi	60	0	0
11	Japadakatte Matt	350	0	0
12.	Panchagavi Matt	626	0	0
	Total	**69,337**	**0**	**0**

2. The Muzrai Superintendent brings to notice that there were altogether 24 nstitutions under the management of the officer in charge of the Palace Establishments and solicits orders about the management of the 12 other institutions not referred to in the Proceedings read above.

3. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that the 12 remaining institutions as shown below, be placed under the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District who will manage them like the other Muzrai Institutions in his District:—

		Amount of Tasdik. Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Sri Manonmaneswaraswami temple	727	0	0
2	Sri Chandramouleswaraswami temple	600	0	0
3.	Sri Karikal Kasivisweswaraswami temple ...	104	0	0
4.	Sri Alanahalli Muddukrishnaswami temple ...	60	0	0
5.	Subbaroya Doss temple in Krishna Vilas Agrahar, Mysore	696	0	0
6.	Temple in E. Chitambara Iyer's chattram ...	60	0	0
7.	Dinanath Lala's Dharmasala	364	0	0
8.	Bherya's temple at the foot of the Chamundi Hill ...	60	0	0
9	Sri Sringeri Matt	6,000	0	0
10	Jangamvadi Matt at Benares	240	0	0
11.	Sundry temples at Benares (paid to Kasi Sesharamasastriar, Palace Pandit)	240	0	0
12.	Roman Catholic Church at Mysore	600	0	0
	Total	**10,251**	**0**	**0**

4. The Comptroller to Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is requested to issue needful instructions in the Treasury Department to enable the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, to disburse at once, the Tasdik allotments from 1st October 1908 of the 12 institutions noted below of para 3 *supra*, from the Mysore Taluk Treasury. The necessary alterations should be made in the Muzrai Budgets of future years.

Muzrai, dated 20th January 1909.

5. The officer in charge of the Palace Establishments, will, if necessary, formally hand over charge of the 12 institutions together with all the records relating to them to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

6. Consequent on the transfer of the management of the institutions from the Palace Department to the Deputy Commissioner, it is necessary to apportion the savings which are at present standing collectively in favour of all the 21 institutions which were formerly under the management of the Palace officer. The Comptroller to Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is requested to effect the needful apportionment at an early date in communication with the officer in charge of the Palace Establishment and report the result for the information of Government and communication to the Deputy Commissioner.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District
The Comptroller, Mysore Government
The Officer in charge of the Palace Establishments, Mysore.
The Inam Superintendent in Mysore.
The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore

Exd.—c. s.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Muzrai, dated 20th January 1909.

READ —

Correspondence ending with letter No. 134, dated 20th October 1908, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, reporting on the affairs of the chattram founded by Bale Raj Urs at Bellale near Melkote.

— — —

No. 738-40—MUZ. F. 60-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Under a sannad dated 24th January 1820, His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Krishna Raja Wodeyar Bahadur III granted the two villages of Manakanahalli and Bellale as Sarvamanya to Sarvadhikari, Bale Raj Urs, for the purpose of feeding travellers in the chattram constructed by him near Melkote. During the Inam Settlement these two villages were confirmed free as "Dharmadaya grants" on condition of the income being entirely devoted to the use of the chattram.

2. On an enquiry from this office whether the chattram building was kept in good order and whether the stipulated charities were properly conducted, Mr. Sparkes, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, in forwarding the report of the Assistant Commissioner of the French Rocks Sub-Division to the effect that the chattram building was in a dilapidated condition, that no feeding of travellers was conducted, that accounts of income and expenditure were not maintained and that the affairs were altogether *mismanaged*, recommended that the villages might be taken under Government management. He was requested to call upon the inamdar to show cause within two months why Government should not take up the management of the villages in to their own hands in view to restore the charities for which the villages were originally granted. The inamdar having represented that the charities were properly conducted it was directed that the Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks, should again inspect the building and examine the accounts kept in the chattram and to report how far the object of the charity is being fulfilled. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Kantaraj Urs, reports that on the 8th September 1908 he inspected the chattram building and made local enquiries that only petty repairs to the chattram have been carried out, that feeding is only conducted on Hechukatle days and that the affairs of the chattram are anything but satisfactory. He also adds that though several notices were issued and ample time given, the inamdar failed to produce the accounts, and recommends that the inam villages and the chattram may be taken under Government management.

3. Under the circumstances reported by the Deputy Commissioner, the Government are pleased to sanction his recommendation and direct that the chattram and the inam villages endowed thereto be taken over under Government management. The Deputy Commissioner will at once take possession of the chattram building and the endowed villages and submit at an early date proposals for the efficient conduct of the charity.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, returning records.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Superintendent of Inam Settlements in Mysore.

Ead.—C. P. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Muzrai, dated 23rd January 1909.

READ—

Government Proceedings No. 235-8, dated 10th August 1898, directing the recognition of the right of the Kigga Rishya Sringeswaraswami temple to all sandalwood growing on its inam lands.

Subject No. 433, brought up during the Dasara meeting of 1906, requesting that the right to timber and other forest produce which the temple was originally enjoying in the villages of Yedadalu, Yedadile, Kagodu, Gondaghatta and Markal may be conceded to the institution.

Correspondence ending with letter No. 65, dated 21st August 1908, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, reporting on the above.

Letter No. C—3, dated 23rd October 1907, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

Letter No. 34, dated 28th September 1908, from the Superintendent of Inam Settlements in Mysore.

No. 782-5— Muz. F. 9-06-11, dated Bangalore, 23rd January 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—In the order read above, the right of the Sri Rishya Sringeswaraswami temple at Kigga, Koppa Taluk, to all sandalwood growing on its inam lands was recognized by Government.

2. As regards the Subject No. 433, brought up during the Dasara meeting of 1906, the Deputy Commissioner recommends that having regard to the fact that the major item of forest produce, *viz.*, sandalwood, has been granted to the temple, the minor items of timber and other forest produce growing on its inam lands may also be granted to it and this recommendation is concurred in by the Superintendent of Inam Settlements and the Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

3. In these circumstances, the Government are pleased to concede to the temple the right to timber and other items of forest produce on its inam lands.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, returning the records.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Superintendent of Inam Settlements in Mysore.
Messrs. Kigga Chennakesava Rao and two other Representative Members of Koppa Taluk.

Exd.—C. P. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

1. Government Proceedings No. 1360—Muz. F. 74-93, dated 20th June 1901, sanctioning the scale of expenditure of the Chattram and Temples belonging to the charities, established by the late Damodar Doss Sait.

2. Letter No. 352, dated 19th December 1908, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, recommending an increase of tasdik.

No. 795-7—Muz. F. 244-08-2, dated Bangalore, 23rd January 1909.

Order thereon.—In the Government Proceedings read above, an annual expenditure of Rs. 1,055 and 360 seers of rice with condiments has been provided for conducting the charities established by the late Damodar Doss Sait and for managing the Inam villages endowed for these charities. In the scale of expenditure thus fixed, no provision has been made for Paditara and Deeparadhane in the Temples, a lumpsum having been fixed as the monthly pay of the Archaks. There is also no provision for bandsmen, as the local authorities, apparently by oversight, did not recommend their entertainment. The Deputy Commissioner now proposes that a sum of Rs. 6-12-6 per month, as noted in the margin, may be provided for the paditara and Deeparadhane charges in each of the temples of Sri Venugopalaswamy and Sri Prasanna Nanjundeswaraswamy at Bandihalli. He also proposes that at a cost of Rs. 3 per month, as specified in the margin, bandsmen may be entertained for both the temples.

	Rs.	a.	p
Half a seer of rice per day or fifteen seers of rice per month	2	8	0
Oil for lighting	2	14	0
Curds	0	15	0
Camphor	0	7	6
Two Pipers at Re. 1 each ...	2	0	0
One Drummer	1	0	0
Total ...	9	12	6

2. As it is reported that the income from the inam villages is much more than the scale of expenditure sanctioned at present and that the extra expenditure can well be met therefrom, Government are pleased to sanction the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioner specified above.

3. As provision has already been made in the Government Order of June 1901, for lighting the Chatram, the fresh provision of eight annas per month for this purpose cannot be sanctioned.

4. The scale of expenditure as now revised is shown in the appended statement.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, returning records.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Inam Superintendent in Mysore.

Exd.—C. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

1. Government Proceedings No. 1360—Muz. F. 74-93, dated 20th June 1901, sanctioning the scale of expenditure of the Chattram and Temples belonging to the charities, established by the late Damodar Doss Sait.

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	Rs	a	p
Half a seer of rice per day or fifteen seers of rice per month	2	8	0
Oil for lighting	2	14	0
Curds	0	15	0
Camphor	0	7	6
Two Pipers at Re 1 each	2	0	0
One Drummer	1	0	0
Total	9	12	6

2. As it is reported that the income from the inam villages is much more than the scale of expenditure sanctioned at present and that the extra expenditure can well be met therefrom, Government are pleased to sanction the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioner specified above.

3. As provision has already been made in the Government Order of June 1901, for lighting the Chatram, the fresh provision of eight annas per month for this purpose cannot be sanctioned.

4. The scale of expenditure as now revised is shown in the appended statement.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, returning records
The Comptroller, Mysore Government
The Inam Superintendent in Mysore

Exd.—C. S.

Statement showing the revised scale of expenditure fixed for the Chattram and Temples belonging to the charities established by the late Damodar Doss Sait.

Items of expenditure	Amount per month	Amount per annum
	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p.
I. For the Venugopalaswamy temple at Bandhalli, Kunigal Taluk—		
1 Archak at Rs. 7	7 0 0	84 0 0
1 Stanik at Rs 1-8-0	1 8 0	18 0 0
1 Mantrapushpa at Rs. 2 and 15 seers of rice with condiments	2 0 0	24 0 0
Total ..	Rs. 10-8-0 and 15 seers of rice with condiments.	Rs. 126-0-0 and 180 seers of rice with condiments per annum.
PADITARA AND DEEPARADHANE		
Half a seer of rice per day or 15 seers of rice per month	2 8 0	.....
Curds	0 15 0	.. ...
Oil for lighting	2 14 0	.....
Camphor for Puje	0 7 6	.....
Total	6 12 6	81 6 0
For extra expenses during Navaratri and Gokalashtami ...	....	37 0 0
Total .	per annum Rs. 244-6-0 and 180 seers of rice with condiments.	
2 Pipers at Re' 1 each 1 Drummer at Re. 1 } †Musicians ...	3 0 0	36 0 0
Total ...	3 0 0	36 0 0
II For the Someswara and the Nanjundeswara temples at Bandihalli—		
1 Archak at Rs. 6	6 0 0	72 0 0
1 Mantrapushpa at Re. 1 and 15 seers of rice with condiments	1 0 0 and 15 seers of rice with condiments	Rs. 12 and 180 seers of rice with condiments
Total ...	Rs. 7 and 15 seers of rice with condiments.	Rs. 84 and 180 seers of rice with condiments.
PADITARA AND DEEPARADHANE.		
Half a seer of rice per day or 15 seers of rice per month	2 8 0	.....
Curds	0 15 0	.....
Oil for lighting	2 14 0	.....
Camphor for Puje	0 7 6	.....
Total ...	6 12 6	81 6 0
For extra expenses for Sivaratri	.....	25 0 0
Total ...	per annum Rs. 190-6-0 and 180 seers of rice with condiments.	

† For Venugopalaswamy, Someswaraswami and Nanjundeswaraswamy temples.

Muzrai, dated 23rd January 1909.

Statement showing the revised scale of expenditure fixed for the Chattram and Temples belonging to the charities established by the late Damodar Doss Sait—*concld.*

Items of expenditure	Amount per month	Amount per annum
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
III. For Koppal Anjaneyaswamy temple at Bandihalli—		
1 Archak at Re. 0-8-0	0 8 0	6 0 0
IV For Tirumaladevaru temple at Bandihalli—		
1 Archak at Re. 0-12-0	0 12 0	9 0 0
V. For Gramadevate at Bandihalli for disbursement during the jatra every year	.....	4 0 0
VI. For Siddeswara temple at Bandihalli for expenses on Sivaratri day	.....	2 0 0
VII. For Anjaneyaswami temple at Lakkasettipura, Kunigal Taluk—		
1 Archak at Re. 1	1 0 0	12 0 0
VIII. (1) For annual repairs of all the temples ...	.....	10 0 0
(2) For purchase of cloths required for the temples...	.....	10 0 0
Total ...	.....	20 0 0
IX. For offering Dadhyodana every day to Navaneetha Krishnaswamy at Malur, Channapatna Taluk ...	6 0 0	72 0 0
X. For the Annachattram at Bandihalli since transferred to Huliyurdurga—		
Pay of a cook and waterman at Rs. 6 ...	6 0 0	72 0 0
1 Gollar at Rs. 4	4 0 0	48 0 0
For feeding charges	20 0 0	240 0 0
For lighting and other miscellaneous charges ...	.....	20 0 0
Total ...	30 0 0	380 0 0
XI. For general feeding once a year at Bandihalli in the month of Karteeka	.....	20 0 0
XII. For general establishment charges—		
1 Shekdar at Rs. 10	10 0 0	120 0 0
1 Shekdar's peon at Rs. 4	4 0 0	48 0 0
1 Shanbhog for Bandihalli and Lakkasettipura at Rs. 3	3 0 0	36 0 0
1 Patel for Bandihalli and Lakkasettipura at Rs. 2	2 0 0	24 0 0
1 Shanbhog for Bolenahalli and Chickmutkur at Re. 1	1 0 0	12 0 0
Total ...	21 8 0	258 0 0
Total ...	Rs. 93-13-0 and 30 seers of rice with condiments.	Rs. 1,253-12-0 and 360 seers of rice with condiments.
Grand total including the extra charges incurred occasionally once a year.	.....	Rs. 1,253-12-0 and 360 seers of rice with condiments.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Geological), dated 9th January 1909.

READ AGAIN—

Government Proceedings (Geological) No 2077-80, dated 8th February 1907, directing the cancellation of the mining lease, No 104, dated 24th August 1897, of the Hiriyur Block in the Shimoga Taluk, granted to Major General R. A. Cole, and the resumption to Government of the lands comprised therein, and calling for a report from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, regarding the actual amount of arrears of assessment due on the block and the assets, if any, of the lessee on the block out of which the arrears of assessment due or any portion thereof could be realized by Government.

READ ALSO—

(1) Letter No 251—110, dated 4th December 1907, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District (received through the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore), reporting with reference to the above proceedings that a sum of Rs. 1,627-8-6 is due to Government on account of arrears of assessment due on the above block, that there are no means for recovering the same and that the lands comprised in the block are unfit for cultivation.

(2) Memorandum No 6182, dated 11th December 1907, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the above communication from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, and observing that it is not correct to infer from the Deputy Commissioner's remark about the land being not fit for cultivation, that the land is not valuable, and that instead of writing off the arrears due on the block, it is advisable to keep it on so that, should any company desire to carry on mining therein, the surface rights on the land may be sold subject to clearing the arrears standing due on the block.

No. 1732-35, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The Government are of opinion that the method of disposal suggested by the Revenue Commissioner in his memorandum read above is not feasible. There is no reason whatever why a future licensee or lessee should be called upon to pay arrears of land revenue incurred by a former occupier, nor is it likely that any one would take up the land on such terms. The result would merely be that the arrears would remain in the account indefinitely. If the land is shown to be valuable from a mining point of view, Government already possess the right to make a special charge by way of special terms for the grant of the same, but this would be quite unconnected with any amount of arrears which a previous lessee may have incurred.

2. Under these circumstances and as it is reported that there are no assets of the lessee on the block out of which the arrears in question can be recovered, the Government are pleased to direct that in accordance with the procedure suggested in para 3 of their Proceedings (Geological) No. 2077-80, dated 8th February 1907, the deposit of Rs. 1,000 held in respect of the cancelled lease be credited to Government against the arrears of Rs. 1,627-8-6 and that the balance of Rs. 627-8-6 be written off the accounts.

W. F. SMEETH,
Secy. to Govt., Geol. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.

The Comptroller, Mysore Government, with the intimation that the deposit in question, *viz.*, Rs. 1,000 has been credited to Government in the State Huzur Treasury Account for the month of November 1893 under the head "Deposits for Mining Leases" (*vide* letter No. 2629, dated 10th November 1893, from the Comptroller in Mysore to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore).

The Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Geological, dated 25th January 1909.

READ—

(1) Report dated 23rd December 1908, of the Inspector of Mines in Mysore on the fatal accident which occurred in the Champion Reef Gold Mine on the 12th December 1908, resulting in the death of five persons.

(2) The following remarks of the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore on the above report.

"I inspected the scene of the accident on the 21st December 1908 in company with the Assistant Superintendent Mr. Cooke and Mr. Bocquet and found the situation to be substantially as described by Mr. Bocquet in the foregoing report. It appears to me that every precaution had been taken to render the place safe and to minimize the effect of these quakes and there can be little doubt that the systematic filling of stopes which has been undertaken for some time past has helped to reduce the magnitude of the disaster. The whole question of these quakes is receiving the closest attention of the officers of this department and of the Superintendents of the Mines.

In connection with the recovery of the bodies of the unfortunate men who were killed I would like to endorse the remarks made by Mr. Bocquet as to the pluck and energy with which the rescue operations were carried out by the Superintendent of the Mine and his staff under very dangerous and trying conditions."

No. 1876-8, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

2. The Government note with appreciation the efforts made by the officers of the Mine to rescue the unfortunate men and to recover their bodies and fully endorse the comments of the Chief Inspector of Mines.

W. F. SMEETH,
Secy. to Govt., Geol. Dept.

To—The Inspector of Mines in Mysore.
The Superintendent, Champion Reef Gold Mining Company of India, Limited.
The District Magistrate, Kolar.

Exd.—C. R.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Geological, dated 25th January 1909.

READ—

(1) Docket No. R 5902—L. R. 625-04-4, dated 12th December 1906, from the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments, forwarding for disposal the marginally noted correspondence on the subject of the arrears of assessment due by Mr. William Lonsdale on the Hoolikere Gold Mining Block held by him in the Mandya Taluk.

1 Letter No 8224, dated 22nd April 1905, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, with its enclosures.
2 Docket No R. 12561—L R. 625-04 2, dated 16th June 1905, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore
3 Letter No 5706, dated 28th November 1906 from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, with its enclosures

(2) Subsequent correspondence on the above subject ending with letter No. 5430, dated 26th November 1908, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

No. 1878-1882, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The Hoolikere Mining Block in the Mandya Taluk was granted to Mr. William Lonsdale under Mining Lease, No. 48, dated 10th March 1886. The assessment on the block has been in arrears since 1891-92 and is reported to amount to Rs. 2,686-4-6 up to end of 1905-06. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, issued a notice in February 1896 demanding the payment of the arrears within 3 months from the date thereof, but as it could not be served on the lessee for want of his address, a copy of it was published by the Deputy Commissioner in the *Mysore Gazette*. The arrears having remained unpaid notwithstanding the issue of that notice, the Deputy Commissioner declared the block to have been resumed to Government and reported the matter (in his letter No. 810, dated 12th November 1896) to the Government in the General and Revenue Departments for orders in regard to the adjustment of the arrears due.

2. Before the lease could be cancelled and the block resumed to Government, it was necessary under the terms of the lease that a notice should have been issued by the Deputy Commissioner giving *six months'* time for the settlement of the arrears due and warning the lessee of the consequences of default and that a copy of that notice should have also been posted on the mining block. The Revenue Commissioner was accordingly requested to instruct the Deputy Commissioner to issue such a notice anew and report the result to Government after the expiry of the prescribed period of six months. It is now reported that these steps have been duly taken, but that no reply has been received from the lessee and that there are no means for recovering the arrears due.

3. Under these circumstances the Government are pleased to direct that the ease be cancelled, that the lands resumed to Government and that the deposit of Rs. 1,000 held in respect of the lease be credited to Government against the arrears of Rs. 2,686-4-6 and the balance of Rs. 1,686-4-6 written off the accounts.

W. F. SMEETH,
Secy. to Govt., Geol. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, returning the enclosure to his letter No. 5430, dated 26th November 1908.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District

The Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments.

The Comptroller, Mysore Government, with the intimation that the deposit in question, *viz.*, Rs. 1,000, is included in the amount, *viz.*, Rs. 6,000 of the two cheques of Rs. 3,000 each, forwarded to his office with Chief Secretary's letters Nos. 6540-402 and 6958-125, dated 15th November 1881 and 11th March 1886, respectively.

William Lonsdale, Esq., Hutton Roof, Eastbourne, England.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Geological, dated 25th January 1909.

READ AGAIN —

Government Proceedings (Geological) No. 2763-4, dated 19th February 1908, sanctioning an extension of time by one year up to the 15th February 1909 for raising the prescribed capital for working the Ahmed's Mining Block in the Bowringpet Taluk held by Mr. Ahmed Ali under Lease No. 111.

READ ALSO—

Letter dated 21st December 1908, from Mr. Ahmed Ali, stating that owing to the delay in the survey and demarcation of the above block, he has not yet been able to raise the prescribed working capital and applying for a further extension of time for a period of one year from the 15th February 1909 to raise the prescribed capital

No. 1883-4, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH JANUARY 1909.

ORDER THEREON.—The extension of time sanctioned to Mr. Ahmed Ali in the Government Proceedings read above for raising the working capital prescribed under Clause 13 of the Mining Lease No. 111, held by him in the Bowringpet Taluk, is further extended by a period of one year or up to 15th February 1910.

W. F. SMEETH,
Secy. to Govt., Geol. Dept.

To— Ahmed Ali, Esq., Retired Assistant Commissioner, No. 11, Spencer Road, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

Exd.—C.K

PART II.

REVENUE

SECTION 1—LAND REVENUE

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR JANUARY 1909.

Serial No.	Proceedings			Subject and Order
	Number	Date	To whom sent	
1	R 4320-1—L R 167-08-3	4	Rev. Comr. and Comptr.	Sanctioning the grant of two months' privilege leave to B. M. Venkatesiah, District Sheristadar at Kadur, with effect from the 7th December 1908 and the appointment of C. Swami Rao, Judicial Head Munshi, as acting District Sheristadar, during the said period.
2	R 4327—L R 10-08-13 ...	4	I.-G. of Education ...	Stating that Mr. Mahomed Davud, B.A., Assistant Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools, cannot, as recommended, be appointed as a Deputy Amildar, as the Education Department is not one of the Departments from which candidates for Amildari and Deputy Amildari can be selected.
3	R 4453—L R 110-08-10	6	Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*	Notifying that Mr. B. Srinivasiengar, Assistant Comptroller, will be in charge of the State Huzur Treasury, during the absence of Mr. Krishna Iyer on leave, sanctioned in Notification No. R. 3493—L. R. 110-08-8, dated 2nd December 1908.
4	R 4455—L R 180-08-2 ...	6	Do ...	Notifying that Mr. C. Ranganatha Rao Saheb, B A., B.L., Probationary Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Shimoga District for duty under the Deputy Commissioner.
5	R 4456—L R 180-08 ...	6	Rev. Commissioner ...	Forwarding a copy of the above with the intimation that Mr. Ranganatha Rao Saheb may be employed in connection with the acquisition of lands taken up for the Shimoga-Kumsi tramway line and for other purposes.
6	R 4463—L R 183-08-2 ...	7	Do ...	Sanctioning the presentation of an address and a souvenir consisting of a silver plate worth Rs. 50 to E. Ramaswami Iyer, Overseer in charge of the Shekdari Training School, by the Shekdars and private candidates, who have just completed their course of training.
7	R 4481—L R 37-08-16 ...	7	Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*	Notifying the cancellation of the transfer of Mr. Syed Yakub, Amildar, from Mysore to T.-Narsipur.
8	R 4486-7—L R 486-07-6	7	Rev. Comr. and Comptr.	Sanctioning, as a special case, the appointment of a substitute made during the period of leave without allowances granted to Mohadin Sheriff, a supernumerary peon of an abolished Assistant Commissioner's office in the Bangalore District, with the observation that the said appointment was irregular; and also sanctioning the recoupment of an advance of Rs. 7, made from the permanent imprest of the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner, on account of the pay of the said peon for August 1906.

CONTD. IN NEXT ROLL.

CONTD. IN NEXT ROLL.

END

END

END